

A MOST  
C H O I C E

Historical Compendium,

Fitted for the use of all

Ingenious and Inquisitive Persons :

W H O

Are curious to know what wonder-  
full Events have come to pass for al-  
most 1000 Years, under the Figure  
8, from 818. to 1688. Inclusive.

Wherein is briefly Comprised,

The Life and Death, Rise and Fall  
of Kings, Queens, Noblemen, Cler-  
gymen, Warriors, and several famous  
Poets. With many other Curious Re-  
marks and Observations, not here  
mention'd.

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Written in a Plain method, by A. M. Gent.

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Crown near Temple-Bar in Fleet  
Street, 1692.

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TO THE  
READER.

**T**HE best and most infallible Guide we have upon Earth (The Holy Writ) informs us, that the wise and Omnipotent Creator of the World, was pleased to set out six days to finish that vast piece of work, and blessed the Seventh day, and hallowed it; Yet afterward, when the wickedness of Mankind increased to that height, as to provoke the same Creator to destroy his works again by

## To the Reader.

a Flood. He commanded Noah to build an Ark, for the preservation of all manner of Beasts, Fowle, and Fish, &c. Noah had also a precept to enter the House of Safety, and to take along with him his Family, which in all amounted but to eight persons. Out of which number, the whole earth was repopulated, and replenished to the incredulous number of Millions of Persons already known and found out to this day, and finding many memorable passages, happening under that number in many places abroad, especially in our own Kingdom of England, and that also in very late years, the last being 1688. I shall here present to thy unbiassed Judgment many Heroick actions done by our own Countrymen, both at Home and Abroad: The Rise and Fall, the Birth and Death; the conferring of Honour and Preferment, and also the Degrading of many persons, both Divines, Lawyers, Warriors and Seamen; Lords, Knights,  
Gent-

## To the Reader.

Gentlemen, and Private men, some of a low degree, and some famous Poets, born and bred in the English Climate, and all these begun or ended under the figure of eight, and no other. As for example, England was first so called by Egbert a Saxon King in 818. Ethelbert another Saxon King began his Reign 858. And many more English Kings and Queens: so likewise Sir Hugh Calveley, Sir Walter Raleigh and many other persons, very remarkable in their Lives and Fortunes, continuing on the same to this wonder-working year 1688, as thou mayst see in this Treatise fully explain'd. Here is also presented to thy view the Spanish Armadoe consisting of what Ships and other preparations in 1588. the Murder of King Charles the first. The Death of Usurping Oliver. The death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. The Popish Plot. The publishing of a Birth of the Prince of Wales. The land-

## To the Reader.

ing of the Prince of Orange. The departure of King James and his Q. &c. out of the Kingdom of England, and also an account of other matters included in the aforesaid years, very profitable both for present and future Generations, and in these later years being matter of fact, and truly stated and demonstrated, may be a good Copy to write after; learning there by to carry our selves steadily and wisely in our several stations, both in times of War and Peace, Prosperity and Adversity. Now if any one should ask thee, why I took no other figure to end in, tell him it would have swelled the Book to a greater Price, intending this only portable for the Pocket, and for such as are not willing to go to a higher rate: and if that answer is not sufficient, let them take the other eight remaining figures, and use to their best advantage and pleasure; if this Treatise finds good acceptance, it may be an encouragement for a second adventure after the same way

To the Reader.

way and method for the future. However at present I will no longer detain thee in the Porch, but open a passage into a fair Field, full of variety and pleasure, desiring thee to reap the same, by perusal of these my pains and willing endeavours.

Vale.

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To the Reader.

My aim and method for the future. I have  
never at present I will no longer  
detain thee in the porch, but open a  
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Vale

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CHOICE

And most useful

COMPENDIUM.

**E**ngland was first so called by  
Egbert a Saxon King, who  
began his Reign in 818.

Ethelbert another Saxon  
King began his Reign in 858.

Alfred another Saxon King first di-  
vided England into Shires, in the  
year 888.

Organs were brought into ge-  
neral use in Churches, about the  
year 828, and much improved by  
Bernard a Venetian, and an incom-  
parable Musician.

*Herbert de Bosham* was a *Manubus* unto *Tho. Becket*, at whose Martyring he was present, and had the discretion to make no resistance; he wrote the story of his Master's death. Going over into *Italy* he was by Pope *Alex. 3.* made Archbishop of *Beneventum*, and in *Decemb. 1178.* created Cardinal.

*St. Agelnoth* the Good, Archbishop of *Cant.* is said to have given at *Rome* 100 Talents of Silver, and one of Gold, for the Arm of *St. Augustine. B: of Hippo.* He expended much in repairing his Cathedral lately destroyed by the *Danes*, assisted therein by the bounty of *King Canutus.* He dyed 1038.

*Walt Episc. Carliel* no great Clerk, being made Lord Treasurer of *England*, he avowed his Accounts even when justly charged with a 100 *l.* Debt to the Exchequer; upon which he resigned his Bishoprick and became a Fryer at *Oxford*, where he dyed 1248. Where note that some persons



persons will descend from a higher to lower degree, to obtain pardon for sin.

*Edward* Son to *Edgar* K. of *England*, was in his Infancy whipt by *Elfrida* his Mother-in-Law with wax Candles, so that afterward he could never indure the sight of any such Candles; when he was King, *Elfrida* managed for the most part all the Affairs of State, and afterwards caused this *Edward* to be stab'd at *Corfe* Castle, whither he had come to visit her; *An.* 978. intending by that murder to make way for her Son *Ethelred* to the Kingdom. He was buried at *Shaftsbury*, which was formerly called *St. Edwards*.

*Matthew Gournay*, Born at *Stoke* under *Hambden*, *Somer.* where his family hath flourished since the Conquest, and there built both a Castle and a College. He was the honour of his House in the Reign of *Edw. 3d.* He fought at the Siege of *Algiers* and *Benemazin* against

4 *A most useful Compendium.*

the Saracens, at *Ingen*, *Poitiers*, *Sluce*, *Cressy*, against the *French*, and at *Nazaran* under the *Black Prince* in *Spain*. His Armour was beheld by martial men with much civil veneration, with whom his faithful Buckler was a relique of esteem. He dyed in peace, aged 90. odd years, *an. 1378.*

*Steph. Langton*, born in *England*, bred in *Paris*, was one of the greatest Scholars of the Christian world in his age. He was consecrated Cardinal of *St. Chrysogone*, then by the Pope intruded Archbishop of *Cant.* in defiance of King *John*; he wrote comments on all the old, and some of the new Testament. He first divided the Bible into Chapters, which *Robert Stephens* a Frenchman subdivided into Verses. *Langton* divided also the Kingdom of *England*, reducing King *John* to sad extremities. He dyed, and was buried at *Canterbury*, *an. 1228.*

*Stephen*

*Stephen de Fulborn* was made Bishop of *Waterford*, and Lord Treasurer of *Ireland*, and after Archbishop of *Tuam* and (twice) Lord Chief Justice of that Kingdom. He dyed *an.* 1288. and was buried in Trinity Church in *Dublin*.

*St. Dunstan*, born in, and Abbot of, *Glassenbury*, was Bishop of *London* and *Worcester*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for promoting of Monckery was reputed a Saint. His skill in Smithery was so great, that the Goldsmiths in *London* are incorporated by the name of the Company of *St. Dunstons*. He dyed *Anno* 988. He was the strictest of the Clergy, against the marriages of Priests in his life time.

*Sewald*, bred in *Oxford*, was Scholar to *St. Edward*, who was wont to say to him, *Sewald, Sewald*, thou wilt have many afflictions and dye a Martyr: Nor did he miss much of his mark therein, though he met with peace and plenty at first when Arch-

bishop, but afterwards opposing the Pope, who intruded one *Jordan* an *Italian* to be Dean of *York*, he was for his contempt Excommunicated. Note that at the same time there were 300:benefices possessed by *Italians*, who did not only teach in the Church, but *misteach* by their *lascivious and debauched conversations*. Let us now return to *Sewald*, who never returned into the Popes favour, but dyed of grief in the state of Excommunication, *An. 1258.* yet was he reputed a Saint in *vulgar estimation*.

*Eleanor*, Eldest Daughter to King *Ed. I.* and Queen *Eleanor* born at *Windsor*, afterwards was married by Proxy (a naked sword interposing between her and his body) to *Alphonf.* King of *Arragon*, who dyed before the consummation of marriage. The Princess was afterwards married to *H. 3.* Earl of *Berry* in *France*, from whom the Dukes of *Anjou* and Kings of *Sicil* are descended. She dyed *An. 1298.* Ed-

*Edward III.* Son to *Ed. II.* and *Queen Isabel* born at *Windsor*, a pious and fortunate Prince, was Passive in deposing of his Father, practised on in his minority by his Mother and *Mortimer*. His *French* Victories speak both of his Wisdom and Valour: and though the conquests by *H. 5.* were thicker, his were broader (in *France* and *Scotland*) though both in length a like, as lost by by their immediate Successors. He was the first *English* King that coyned Gold. He first stamped the *Rorse Nobles*, having on one side *Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat*, and on the Reverse his own Image, with a Sword and Sheild sitting in a Ship waving on the Sea. He had a numerous and happy Issue by *Philippa* his Queen, after whose death being almost 70 years old he cast his affections on *Alice Pierce* his Paramour to his dishonour, it being true what *Epictetus* returned to *Adrian* the Em-

peror asking of him what love was.  
*In puero, pudor; in virgine, Rubor;*  
*in Fæmina furor in Juvene, Ardor;*  
*in sene Risus.* In a Boy Bashfulness,  
 in a Maid Blushing, in a Woman  
 Fury, in a young Man Fire, in an  
 Old Man Folly. However this King  
 had few equals, none superiours for  
 Wisdom, Clemency and Courage.  
 He dyed *An. Dom. 1378.*

*Wulstan* of *Brandsford*, was Prior of  
*Worcester*, and built a most beauti-  
 full Hall in his Convent. Hence he  
 was preferred Bishop of *Worcester*,  
 1338. He was *verus pontifex* in the  
 Grammatical notation thereof,  
 building a fair Bridge at *Brandsford*  
 over the River *Teme*, and dyed not  
 long after.

*Jo. Eversden* was bred a Monk in  
*Bury Abby*, whereof he was Cellarer  
 or Caterer: but mounting himself  
 above this mean imploy; he buried  
 himself in *Poetry*, *Law*, and *History*,  
 whereof he wrote a fair Volume  
 from the beginning of the World.  
 Being

Being a Monk he was not fond of Fryers: And observeth that when the *Franciscans* first entred *Bury*, a few years before his death, there hapened a hideous *Hurricane*, level-ling Trees, Towers; yet went they out with a clam, at the time of the dissolution. He dyed 1338.

*Anno* 1378. Note that in this year (in the Reign of *Richard II.*) the *Suffexians* of *Rye* and *Winchel-sea*, imbarcked for *Normandy*, and afterwards entred by night into a Town called *Peter's Port*, took all such Prisoners who were able to pay ran-som, and safely returned home with their spoils; amongst which were some Bells the *French* had formerly taken from the Towns in this Coun-ty, which they lately invaded. It was a worthy advice which *William* Earl of *Arundel* gave to his Son *Hen-ry Fitz-Allen*, never to trust his Neighbour: the *French*, which I would commend to the inhabitants of this

County, and indeed now and forever to all *England*.

*John Stratford*, of *Stratford*, *Warwickshire*, being born there, was preferred by the Pope to the Bishopr. of *Winchest.* whereupon falling into the displeasure of *Richard II.* for a time, he took it in so ill part, that he forsook that King whilst in his extremity: this cost him the displeasure of the Queen Mother and *Edw. III.* till at last converted by his constancy, they turned their frowns into smiles upon him. When he was Archbishop of *Cant.* he furnished the King with great sums of money at his first setting forth for *France*. But when the King sent to him again for another supply, instead of Coyn, the Bishop sent him Counsel, whereat the King returning into *England*, was so highly offended, that the Bishop was forced to pass his publick purgation in *Parlia.* by which he was restored to the reputation of his Innocence. He built



built and bountifully endowed a Beautiful Colledge in Stratford. He dyed Anno 1348. having been a man of great charity, meekness and moderation. *Ralph Straford* his Kinsman was Bishop of London, and there being a grievous Pestilence there, this Bishop bought a piece of Land for the burial of the Dead, lying near *Smithfield* called *No mans Land*.

*Enstathius de Fauconbridge*, was chosen Bishop of London An. 6. Hen. III. He was chosen Chief Justice, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards Treasurer of England, and twice Ambassador to the King of France: He dyed October 31. 1228. and was buried in the Presbytery.

*Maurice Chamnee*, bred a Fryer in the Charter-House. He only escaped when 18 of his Order lost their lives, (by him written) for refusing the Oath of supremacy. 'Tis said he warped to the will of H. 8. to preserve his Covent from destruction.

He

He dyed beyond the Seas about  
1580.

Sir *Amias Preston*, of an ancient  
Family at *Cricket* in *Somerset*. An. 88.  
seized on the Admiral of the *Gallies*,  
wherein the Governour with  
most of his men were burnt or killed.  
He took the Town of *Puerto Sancto*,  
and the Isle of *Cochi*; surprized the  
Fort and Town of *Coro*, sacked the  
City of *St. Jago*, put to Ransom  
the Town of *Cumana*, and entred  
*Jamaica* (all in the *West Indies*)  
and returned home safely. He sent  
a challenge to Sir *Walter Raleigh* the  
Privy Counsellor, which was by him  
refused, having a Wife and Children  
and a fair Estate, and Sir *Amias* be-  
ing a private and single Person,  
though of good quality; because  
Sir *Walter* condemned those for ill  
humours, where the Hangman gives  
the Garland. These two Knights were  
reconciled afterwards, and Sir *Amias*  
dyed about the beginning of King  
*James*.

*Rob.*

*Rob. de Leic*, a Frank in *Oxford*; was one that brought Preaching into fashion in that Age: He wrote of the *Hebrew* and *Roman Chronological Computation*. He died at *Lichfield*, 1348.

*Sir John Philpot*, (whose Family hath long resided in *Upton-Court* in *Kent*;) was bred a Grocer in *London*, whereof he was Mayor 1378. He set forth a Fleet in the Reign of *Ro 2*, at his own cost, to repress the Insolence of one *John Merveer*, a Scot, who was taken with all his Ships, and rich Plunder therein. Two Years after he conveyed an *English Army* into *Britain*, in Ships of his own hiring, and with his own Money released more than 1000 Arms there, which the Soldiers had formerly engaged for their Victuals. The Nobility accused him for acting without a Commission; yea, *pro tantorum sumptuum premio veniam vix obtinuit*. That is, He scarcely obtained his Pardon by a great charge, and by reward and gifts.

Sir

Sir *Hugh Calvely*, born at *Calvely* in *Cheshire*, of whom 'tis said, He could feed as much as two, and fight as much as ten men: his strong Appetite would digest any thing but an injury; so that killing a Man is reported the cause of quitting his Country, and going for *France*; where he became such an excellent Soldier, that he converted the most difficult Atchievements into easie performances, by martial Valour. He was one of 30 *English* in *France*, who in a Duel encountered as many *Britains*. He revenged the Blood of the *English*, who whilst his hands were tied behind him, were slain before his Face, *An. ult. E. 3.* 'Twas he that after an unfortunate Voyage of the *English* Nobility, *An. 1. R. 2.* took *Barkbulloign*, and 25 other *French* Ships, besides the Castle of *Mark* lately lost, and by him recovered; and the next Year he spoiled *Eftaples*, with the Plunder of which he enriched the *Calicians*. He married the  
 Queen

Queen of Arragon, whose Arms are quartered on his Tomb. He died 1388.

*John Booth*, Bachelor of Law, was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, *An. 6, Ed. 4.* He built the Bishops Chair, or Seat, in its Cathedral, which hath not his equal in *England*; but the softest Cushion belonging to it was taken away, when Bishop *Vesey* alienated the Lands thereof. When the Bishop had finished this Chair; he could not quietly sit down therein, such were the troubles arising from the Wars between *York* and *Lancast.* therefore retiring to his private Habitation at *Horsley* in *Hampshire*, He died 1478. and was buried in *St. Clement Danes* in *London*. There was an elder Brother, *Sir Rog. Booth*, of *Barton* in *Lincolnshire*, Father of *Margaret*, Wife of *Ralph Nevil* third Earl of *Westmoreland*.

*Theorithoid*, a holy Nun at *Barkin* in *Essex*, after her death was reputed a Saint. She died 678. This Nun-  
nery

nery was valued 1000 l. yearly rent, at the dissolution in *Henry 8.*

*Sim of Gaunt*, born in *London*, was preferred Bishop of *Salisbury* by *Ed. 1.* He gave the first leave to the Citizens thereof to fortifie that place with a Ditch and Walls, 1298. And no less was his care of the Church, than of the City, making good Statutes; whereby it was ordered even unto our Age.

*Henry*, eldest Son to King *John*, born at *Winchester* *An. 1208.* was a pious, but poor King: He was at first postponed to King *Lewis* of *France*; afterwards imbroiled with the Barons Wars, and imprisoned; yet at last he obtained a comfortable old Age, by the means of his Son Prince *Edward*. He would be governed by those he knew wiser than himself: the main cause of his peaceable death, and pompous burial in the *Abbey* of *Westminster*, of his own foundation.

*Philip*

*Philip de Repton* became D. D. in Oxford, a great Asserter of the Doctrine of *Wickliff*; but he recanted and became a *Persecutor*; wherefore he was termed (by those he molested) *Rampington*. He was made Abbot of *Leicester*; Chancellor of *Oxford*; Bishop of *Lincoln*, An. 1408. and was created by Pope Gregory 12. Card. of *St. Nerius*, &c. though he had solemnly sworn he would make no more Cardinals till the Schism in *Rome* were ended. He resigned his Bishoprick, after 12 Years possession.

*Will. White*, a *Wicklevite*, and the first married Priest since the Pope's solemn prohibition thereof, was constant to his calling, and was as a *Partridge* daily on the Wing, removing from place to place: he was seized, condemned, and burnt at *Norwich* 1428. As for *Marian Martyrs*, those in this Shire suffered, either by the cruelty of *Griffin* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, or *Thornton* Suffragan of *Dover*.

*William Gray*, Son to the *Ld. Gray* of *Codnor*, was as honourable. He first studied in *Balliol Coll.* in *Oxford*, then at *Ferrara* in *Italy*, where he was an Auditor of *Guarinus* of *Verona*. He was made by *H. 6.* Procurator in the Court of *Rome*, and was freely elected to the Bishoprick of *Ely* by *Edw. 4.* He was *Lord Treasurer*, the last *Clergy-Man* that ever was preferred to that Office, until *Bishop Juxton* in our days enjoyed it. He died 1478. and lies buried in the Church of *Ely*.

*Will. Caxton* of *Caxton*, a diligent and learned Man, bred beyond the Sea, and lived 30 Years in the Court of *Mary Dutcheſs* of *Burgundy*, Sister to *K. Edw. 4.* He continued *Polychronicon* unto the end of that King with good Judgment and Fidelity: He collected and printed all *Chancers* Works, and on many accounts deserved well of Posterity, and died 1488.



*Stephen Brown*, Grocer, was born at *Newcastle*, afterwards Knighted, and made Lord Mayor of *London*, 1438. In which Year happened a great Famine, caused much by unseasonableness of Weather, (but more by some huckstering Husbandmen, who may be properly called *Knaves* in Grain.) Sir *Stephen* sent some Ships to *Dantzick*, whose seasonable return with *Rye*, suddenly sunk Grain to reasonable rates, whereby many a languishing Life was preserved. He was one of the first Merchants, who in want of Corn shewed the *Londoners* the way to the *Barn-Door*. I mean into *Spruceland*.

*Edw. Fox*, born in *Duresly* in *Gloucestershire*, was Almoner to King *H. 8.* he first brought Dr. *Cranmer* to the knowledge of the King: He was afterwards Bishop of *Hereford*, and was the principal *Pillar* of the Reformation, as to the managerie of the politick part thereof: Of the many Books he wrote, that *De differentia utrinq;*

*utriusq; potestatis* was his master-piece. He was imployed on several Embassies into *France* and *Germany*, and died *Anno 1538*.

*Mary Groy*, the youngest Daughter of *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, frightened with the infelicity of her two elder Sisters forgot her honour to remember her safety, and married one whom she could love, and none need fear, *Martin Kayes* of *Kent*, Esq; *Serjeant-Porter*, and died without Issue, 20. *Ap. 1578*.

*James Goldwel*, born at great *Chart* in *Kent*, was Dean of *Salisbury*, Secr. to *Edw. 4.* and at last Bishop of *Norwich*: He repaired the Church of great *Chart*, and founded a Chapel on the South-side thereof: he died 1598.

His Brother *Thomas*, by Qu. *Mary*, was preferred Bishop of *St. Davids*; and in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth* he went to *Rome*, where he procured Indulgences to such as should go in Pilgrimage to *St. Winifreds Well* in his Diocess.

*Robert*

*Robert Brassy*, born at *Bunbury*, (*i. e. Boniface-bury*) in *Cheshire*; bred *D. D.* in *King's Colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was *Provost*: being learned and stout, he publicly protested against the *Visitors* in *Q. Mary's* Reign, as to his own College, thereby taking off the edge of these persecuting Commissioners. When many *Doctors* of *Cambridge* were resolved to sell their Right in *Sturbridge-Fair* for a trifle to the *Townsmen*, he dashed their designs; which manly opposition prevented the *Vice-Chancellor's* holding the *Stirrup* to the *Mayor*. He died *Ann. Dom. 1558.* and lies buried on the *South-side* of the *Chapel*.

*Thomas Stuckley* was a younger Brother, of an ancient and worshipful Family, near *Illfracomb*, in *Devon*, one of good parts, and great ambition, having spent his *Patrimony*, and undertaking the *Plantation* of *Florida*, he blushed not to tell *Queen Elizabeth*, That he preferred

rather to be Sovereign of a Mole-hill, than the highest Subject to the greatest King in Christendom; and that he was assured he should be a Prince before his Death. I hope (said the Queen) I shall hear from you when you are settled in your Principality. I will write unto you (quoth Stuckley.) In what Language? (said the Queen.) He returned, *In the Stile of Princes, To our dear Sister.* His fair project being blasted for lack of Money, he went into *Ireland*, where missing the preferment he expected, he went over with treacherous intent into *Italy*: There he wrought himself with incredible dexterity into the very bosom of Pope *Pius 5.* vaunting that with 3000 *Soldiers* he could beat all the *English* out of *Ireland*. The Pope loading him with the Titles of Baron of *Ross*, Visc. *Murrough*, Earl of *Wexford*, Marq. of *Leinster*, furnished him with 800 *Soldiers*, paid by the King of *Spain* for the *Irish Expedition*. But *Stuckley* chose rather to  
ac-

accompany *Sebastian King of Portugal*, with 2 *Moorish Kings* into *Africa*: where behaving himself valiantly with his 800 Men, in the Battel of *Alcafer*, he was slain, *An. 1578*. In vain he had given good counsel to these furious Kings to refresh their faint Soldiers before the Fight; for rushing on after their first Landing, they buried themselves together in the same ruin.

*A fatal Fight, wherein one day was slain*

*Three Kings, that were, and one that would be fain.*

*Agnes Prest* lived at *Northcot* in *Cornwall*, and was indicted before *W. Stanford* Judge of the Assize *an. 2.3. P.* and *Mary*, her own Husband and Children being her greatest persecutors, from whom she fled because they would force her to *Mass*: but being presented to the Bishop of *Exeter*, she was condemned for denying

denying the Sacrament of the *Altar*, after which she refused money from all well affected people, saying, *she was going to that City where money had no mastery*; she was burnt without the Walls of *Exeter* in *Sotbunhay*, Nov. 1558. ag. 54.

*Tho. Leaver*, B. D. in *Cambridge*, fled in the *Marian* days, and became Pastor of the *English Exiles* at *Arrow* in *Switz*. He wrote a book entitled *The right Path way to Christ*: He dyed after his return into *England* 1558.

*Hen. Stafford*, Baron of *Stafford*, was Son to *Ed. Duke of Buckingham*, beheaded under *Hen. 8.* the Barony descended unforfeited to this *Henry*, placed here not as a trans but a *cis reformation* man, for translating the book of *Dr. Fox Bishop of Hereford*, (favourer of *Luther*) into *English*, of the differences of power Ecclesiastical and Secular: He dyed 1558. some months before the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth*.

Peter Petow, of an ancient Family, flourishing for a long time at *Chester*, was a *Franciscan*, afterwards Cardinal, being created by Pope *Paul III.* who also made him *Legat a latere*, and Bishop of *Salisbury*. Queen *Mary*, in favour to Cardinal *Poole*, prohibited this Legat's entrance into her Court. He died in *France* 1558.

*Thomas Savage*, born at *Macklesfield* in *Cheshire*; his Father (a Knight) bred in *Cambridge*, a Doctor of Law. Hence he was preferred Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and at laſt Arch-biſhop of *York*. A greater Courtier than Clerk, dextrous in managing ſecular Affairs, a mighty Huntſ-man. He was the firſt who was privately *inſtalled* by his Vicar: He maintained a numerous Family, and built much at *Scroby*, and *Canwood*, in *Yorkſ.* He died 1508. his Body being buried at *York*, his Heart at *Macklesfield*, in a Chapel of his own Erection.

*Godfrey Gouldsborough*, born in *Cambridge*, bred in *Trinity-College*, and

afterwards Fellow thereof: at last was consecrated Bishop of *Gloucester*, 1598. one of the second sett of Protestant Bishops, after those in the *Marian* days; and before those who come within our Memory. He gave 100 Marks to *Trinity* College, and died some Months after.

Sir *Will. Drury*, descended of a worshipful Family, long flourishing, at *Hantstead* in *Suffolk*; answered his name (*Drury* in Sax. *Pearle*,) in the preciousness of his disposition, *clear* and *hard*, *valiant* and *innocent*. His Youth he spent in the *French* Wars, his middle in *Scotland*; and his old Age in *Ireland*: He was Knight-Marshal of *Berwick*; at which time the *French* had possessed themselves of the Castle of *Edenburgh*, in the minority of King *James*. Queen *Elizabeth* employed this Sir *William*, with 1500 Men to besiege the Castle. Which service he worthily performed, in reducing it in few days to the right owner thereof. He was appointed



pointed Lord President of *Munster*; where he executed impartial Justice, in spite of the Owners thereof. Entering *Kerry* with a competent train of 140 Men, with which he forced his return through 700 Men, belonging to the Earl of *Desmond*, who claimed *Kerry* as a Palatinate peculiarly to himself. In the last Year of his Life he was made Lord-Deputy of *Ireland*, dying at *Waterford*, 1598.

*Tho. Cavendish*, Esq; of *Trimley, Suffolk*, intending Foreign Discoveries, on his own cost victualled and furnished three Ships, (the least of Fleets,) viz. The *Desire*, Admiral, 120 Tuns; the *Content*, Vice-Admiral, 40, and the *Hugh-Gallant*, Reer-Admiral, 40 Tuns; all three man'd with 123 Men; and setting to Sea from *Plimouth*, July 21. 1586. entered the mouth of the *Magellan-Straits*, 7 January following, where they suffered much hunger. Mr. *Cavendish* named a Town there *Port-Famine*: The *Spaniards* intending to

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fortifie the Straits, and engross the passage, were smitten with such a Mortality, that scarce 5 of 500 did survive. On *Feb.* 28. they entred the South-Sea, and frequently landed as they saw occasion. Many were their conflicts with the Natives, more with the *Spaniards*, coming off gainers in most, and savers in all Encounters, that in *Quinterno* excepted, *April* 1. 1587. where they lost 12 men of account, the cause that they afterwards sunk the Reer-Admiral for want of men to manage her. Of the many Prizes he took, the *St. Anne* was the most considerable, being the Spanish Admiral of the South-Sea, of 700 Tun, and 190 Men; there were 122000 *Pezos* (each worth 8 Shill.) of Gold, with other rich Lading, as Silks and Musk. Mr. *Cavendish* landed the *Spaniards*, and left them plentiful Provisions, surrounding the *East-Indies*, and returning for *England*, landed at *Plimouth*, *Sept.* 9. 1588. In his next Voyage he was  
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severed from his Company near *Port Desire*, by him so called formerly in the *Magellan-straits*, and never seen or heard of afterwards.

Queen *Mary*, eldest Daughter to *K. Henry VIII.* and *Q. Katherine of Spain*, was born at *Greenwich*, *Feb. 18. 1518.* She derived a great Spirit from her Father, and her Devotion from her Mother. She attained to the Crown by complying with the Gentry of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, promising them to continue Religion, as Established by King *Edw. VI.* After the breach of which Promise, she never prospered; losing successively the hearts of her Subjects, the hopes of a Child, the company (not to say affection) of her Husband, the City of *Calais*, her Mirth, her Health, and her Life, which ended *November 17. 1558.* Cardinal *Poole* died the same day.

*Note,* That in this Queens short Reign, being but 5 Years & 4 Months, many were made Martyrs for the

Truth of the Gospel; the Romish Superstition so much prevailing and tyrannizing, that 408, or more, suffered Fire and Faggot; whereof 44 of note were in the County of *Essex*. This was carried on chiefly by Bishop *Bonner*, who was a Bastard-son of one *Savage* a Priest, (brother to Sir *John Savage*, Knight of the Garter, Privy-Counsellor to *H. VII.*) His Mother Concubine to this Priest, was sent out of *Cheshire* to cover her shame, and laid down her burden at *Elmley* in *Worcestershire*, where this bouncing Babe *Bonner* was born; he caused the death of twice as many Martyrs as all the Bishops in *England* besides; after 10 Years Imprisonment in the *Marshalsea* he died, and was buried in St. *George's* Church-Yard in *Southwark*. But enough of this *Herostatus*, who burned so many living Temples of the Holy Ghost. Let them which would be more fully informed of Queen *Mary*, and *Bonner*, read *Fox's* Works lately re-  
printed

printed in Folio , with new Copper  
Cutts.

*Q. Eliz.* 1558. The second Daughter  
to K. H. 8. born at *Greenwich*, who  
coming to the Crown at *Q. Mary's*  
death upon the 17th *Novemb.* (still  
a vulgar error, accounted for *Queen*  
*Eliz. birth day*) who was born in  
*Septemb.* She was Heir to the *Learn-*  
*ing, Bounty, Courage, and Success* of  
her *Father*, besides *Goodness* wherein  
she was daughter to her Mother. Her  
learning appears in her two *Latine*  
*Speeches* to the University, and a  
third a little better than *extempore* to  
the *Poland* Embassador. Her bounty  
was founded on merit. Her cou-  
rage was undaunted, never making  
her self so cheap to her Favourites  
but that she valued her own authori-  
ty. A prime Officer (with a white staffe)  
was commanded by the Queen to con-  
fer a place then void, on one of her  
servants whom she commended un-  
to him. *Pleaseth your Highness, Madam*  
(saith the Lord) *the disposal the reof*

*belongeth to me by vertue of this white Staff conferred on me.* True, said the Q. yet I never gave you your Office so absolutely, but I still reserved my self of the *Quorum*; but of the *Quorum*, Madam (returned the Lord) presuming on the favour of her Highness. Hereat the Q. in some passion, snatching the staff out of his hand, you shall acknowledge me, said she, of the *Quorum quarum quorum*, before you have it again. The Lord waited staffless almost a day before the same was reconferred. Her success was admirable, keeping the K. of *Spain* at Arms end all her Reign, by her Policy and Prosperity. She was much beloved by all her people, in so much that since it hath been said, that Q. *Eliz.* might do that lawfully, which K. *James* might not. Her popularity having sugared many things, her Subjects thanking her for those Taxes, which they refused to pay to her Successor. You shall find more of her valour and Noble

Noble Actions in 1588.. She dyed at *Richmond*.

*William Winter*, Knight and Vice-Admiral of *England*, assaulted the Fort of *French*, in the Island of *Inchkeeb* in *Edenburgh Frith*: He (with *Sir Tho. Smith*) demanded the restitution of *Calais*; he conducted a great Treasure of the *Genoa Merchants* safely into the *Netherlands* in despite of the *French* opposing him 1568. He (with *Rob. Beale*) was sent into *Zealand* to demand restitution of some *English Ships*. He did signal service when the *Spanish Fleet* was fallen towards the coast of *Zealand*, 1588. *Lidney House* in *Gloucester*, the seat of the Family, had produced many more *Mariners happy* in Sea Voyages.

*John Russel*, born at *Kingston Russel, Dorset*. bred beyond the Sea, was a man of great accomplishment, and was recommended by *Phil. King of Castile* (Father to *Ch. 5. Emp.*) to *Hen. 7.* as a person of great abilities, C 5 he

he could see more with his *one eye* than many others could with *two*. King *Hen. 8.* made him a Controller of the Household, and Privy Counsellor, and *an. 1538.* created Lord *Russel*; and made him Keeper of the Privy Seal. A good share of the golden showr of Abby Lands fell into his lap. *K. Ed. 6.* (who made him Earl of *Bedford*) sent him down to suppress the *Western* commotion, and relieve *Exeter*: Which he performed with great wisdom, valour, and success, and some few years after dyed, and was buried at *Cheineys* in *Buckinghamshire*.

*William Cecil*, our *English Nestor* for Wisdom and Vivacity. Born at *Burn* in *Lincolns.* was Secretary and Treasurer above 30 years together. He steered the Court at his pleasure, and whilst the Earl of *Leicester* would endure no equal, and *Suffex* no superior, therein he by siding with *neither* served himself with *both*: you may easily imagin how highly



ly the wise Queen Eliz. valued so great a *Minister of State*, coming once to visit him when sick, and being much hightned with her head attire, (then in fashion) the Lord's servant, who conducted her through the Door, may your *Highness* (said he) be pleased to stoop: the Queen returned, *for your Masters sake I will stoop, but not for the King of Spains.* All England in that Age was beholden to him for his bounty (as well as the poor in *Stamford*) for whom he erected a fair Bead-house, acknowledged under God and the Q. their Prosperity, the fruit of his prudence. He dyed very aged 1598.

*Jane Cecil*, Wife to Sir *Rich. Esq;* and Co-heir to the worshipful families of *Ekinton* and *Walcot*, saw (being near a 100 years of age) the preferment of her Son Sir *William*, Treasurer of England; she Leaded and Paved the *Friday Market-cross* at *Stamford*, besides 50*l.* given to the Poor. She dyed 1588. and was buried

ryed in *St. Martins* in *Stamford*.  
 37 *Barnaby Potter* was born within  
 the *Barony* of *Kendal Westmerl.* 1578.  
 and bred at *Queens Coll.* in *Oxford*,  
 whereof he became *Provost*: he was  
 chaplain in Ordinary to *Prince Charles*,  
 being accounted at Court the *Peni-*  
*tential Preacher*, and by *K. Ch. the I.*  
 was preferred *Bishop* of *Carlisse*. He  
 was commonly called the *Puritani-*  
*cal Bishop*, and they said of him in  
 the time of *King James*, that *Organs*  
 would blow him out of the Church:  
 which is not probable, because he  
 loved *Vocal Musick*, and could bear his  
 own part therein. He was a constant  
*Preacher*, and a hard *Student*: He  
 dyed in honour, being the last *Bishop*  
 that dyed a *Member* of *Parliament*.

38 *Roger Ascham*, born at *Kerby-wick*,  
 and bred in *St. John's College* in  
*Cambridge*, was *Orator* and *Greek*  
*Professor* of the *University*; and in  
 an. 1. *Mary* wrote Letters to 40 odd  
 several *Princes*, the meanest whereof  
 was a *Cardinal*. Traveling into  
*Germany*,

Germany, he was familiar with *John Sturmius*, after his return he was teacher to the Lady *Eliz.* to whom (after she was *Queen*) he became Secretary for her *Latine* Letters; he was an honest man, a good Archer, and much delighted with Cock-fighting. His *Latine* stile was facile and fluent, witness his Letters. His *Τοξόποιος* is a Book good for Young Men, his *Schoolmaster* for Old, and his *Epistles* for all men. He dyed in *Decemb.* 1568, and was buried in *St. Sepulchres* in *Lond.*

*Tho. Benham*, Fellow of *Magdalens* coll. in *Oxford*, renounced *Popery* *an.* 1. *Maria*, he assisted *Hen. Bull* one of the College, to wrest out of the hands of the *Choristers*, the censer when about to offer their superstitious *Incense*; flying into *Germany* he lived at *Basil*, Preacher to the *English Exiles*; towards the end of *Queen Mary*, he was secretly sent over to be *Superintendant* of the *London Conventicle* (the only true Church

Church in the time of Persecution) where with all his caution he hardly escaped. In *an. 2.* of Queen *Eliz.* he was consecrated Bishop of *Conventry* and *Lichfield*: He dyed in *Febr.* 1578.

*Frances Sidney*, Aunt to the renowned Sir *Philip*, she bestowed on the Abby Church of *Westminster* a Salary of 20 *l. per annum* for a Divinity Lecture, and founded *Sidney Suff. coll.* in *Cambr.* She was Relict of *Tho. Ratcliff* Earl of *Suffex*: She dyed childless 1588.

Sir *Nich. Bacon* Knight, born not far from *St. Edm. Bury*, of a very ancient family, and bred in *Ben. college* in *Cambr.* (in which he built a beautiful Chapel) after he had studied the Common Law, was made Attorney to the Court of *Wards*, when he was preferred Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. *An. 1.* *Eliz.* 1558. He married *Ann* second Daughter to Sir *Ant. Cook* of *Giddy Hall* in *Essex*, Governour to K. *Edw. 6.* Queen *Eliza.*

*Elizabeth* relied on him as her Oracle in Law, who that he might clear the point of her Succession, derived her right from a Statute which allowed the same, tho' there was a Statute which made the Q. illegitimate in the days of her Father remained unrepealed, the rather because Lawyers maintain, That a Crown once worn, cleareth all defects of the wearer thereof.

*Armigel Waad*, born of an ancient family in *Yorkshire*, was Clerk of the Council to *Hen. 8.* and *Ed. 6.* a man of great accomplishments, imployed in several Embassies, and the first Englishman who discovered *America*: He had by two Wives 20 children, whereof Sir *Wil. Waad* was the Eldest, a very able Gentleman, and Clerk of the Council to Q. *Eliz.* this *Armigel* dyed in *June*, an. 1568. and was buried at *Flampstead* in *Middlesex*.

*Martin Forbisher* Knight, born nigh *Doncaster Yorkshire*, was the first Englishman who first discovered the North way to *China* and *Cathay*, whence

whence he brought great store of black soft Stone, supposing it to be silver Ore, but it proved useles. He was valiant and violent. He was Knighted for his signal service in *an. 88.* having (with 10 Ships) defended *Brest Haven* in *Brittain* against a far greater power of the *Spaniards*; he was shot in the side, his wound not being mortal in it self was rendred such by the unskillfulness of his Chirurgeon, who having taken out the bullet, left the Bombast behind, wherewith the sore festred, and the worthy Knight dyed.

*Michgel*, Under-Sheriff to Sir *Anthony Hungerford* comit. *Wils.* 1558. in the last of *Queen Mary*, was a right godly man. When the Writ, *de Hereticis comburendis*, for the Execution of *R. White* and *Jo. Hunt*, was brought to him, instead of burning them, he burnt the Writ, and before the same could be renewed, *Dr. Geffery* (the bloody Chancellour of *Salis-*

*Salisbury* who procured it) and *Q. Mary*, were both dead.

*Edm. Guest*, Born at *Afferton* *Yorkshire*, was D. D. in *Kings College* in *Cambridge*. He was Almoner to *Queen Eliz.* by whom he was preferred Bishop of *Rocheſter*, then of *Salisbury*; having written many books, he dyed 1578.

*Henry Rowlands*, bred in *Oxford*, was consecrated Bishop of *Bangor* 1598. he bought four new Beils for the Tower of *St. Aſaph*, whereof the biggest coſt 100 l. he alſo gave to *Jeſus College* in *Oxford*, Means for the maintenance of two Fellows.

*Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *Tho. Par*, was born at *Kendal* Castle, which deſcended to her Father from the *Brusses* and *Roffes* of *Werk*: She was firſt married to *John Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, and afterwards to K. H. 8. She was a great favourer of the Goſpel, and would earneſtly argue for it. Once politick *Gardiner* had almoſt got her into his clutches, had not

not Divine Providence delivered her : yet a Jesuit (who was neither Confessor nor Privy Counsellour to the King ) tells us, that the King intended, if longer surviving, to behead her for an *Heretick*. She was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas Seymour* Baron of *Sudley* and Lord Admiral ; and dyed in childbed of a Daughter 1548.

*Henry 8.* Son of *Hen. 7.* born at *Greenwich*, was a Prince in whom great Vertues & no less Vices were in a manner equally contempered; he was a man of an uncontroulable spirit, carrying a *Mandamus* in his Mouth, sufficiently seated, when he put his hand to his Hilt, he awed all to his obedience, which was great in a King, and necessary in a *Father* of his *Country*. In the Play of *K. Hen. 8.* there was a weak whining Boy that personated that King ; one of his fellow Actors perceiving him to act more like a Mouse than Man, told him, if you speak not *Hob* with a better



better Spirit; your Parliament will not grant you a penny of Money. He came to the Crown in 1508. Many were the acts and changes in his Reign. He dissolved as many Monasteries and Religious Houses, as amounted yearly to 186512 l. besides the two Universities, and divers Monasteries which were undervalued. And though the Pope stiled him Defender of the Faith (by reason of a Book he writ against Martin Luther) yet he rejected his Holiness, and made himself supreme without him. And Sir Tho. Moor and Bishop Fisher lost their Heads, because they refused the Oath of Supremacy; and yet this King, as appears by the six Articles, enacted by Parliament against the Protestants (called the Cat with six Tailles) viz.

1. That after the words of confirmation or consecration the real and natural body and blood of Christ as he was conceived and Crucified was in the Sacrament, and no other substance

stance consisting in the form of Bread and Wine, besides the substance of Christ, *God*, and *Man*.

2. That Communion in both kinds, was not necessary unto Salvation, the Flesh only in the form of Bread sufficient.

3. That the Priests after they had received Orders might not marry by the Law of God.

4. That the Vows of Chastity either in Man or Woman, ought by Gods Laws to be observed.

5. That private Masses were necessary for the people, and agreeable to the Law of God.

6. That *Auricular* Confession was expedient to be retained and continued in the Church of God.

Now I hope none will deny, that what mischief and confusions ensued, and caused by him as the Papists deeply condemn him for to this day, and tell us (our Religion came out of his —) That he lived and dyed as severe a Roman Catholick as any  
of

of them hath shewed themselves in this our Age.

And for his Wives he was dextrous in changing, beheading one of them, and the very next day marrying another; but hear him on his death bed speaking thus:

*Three Kates, two Nans, and one dear Jane I wedded,*

*One Spanish, one Dutch, and four English Wives:*

*From two I was divorced, two I beheaded,*

*One dyed in Childbirth, and one me survived.*

They that will be more and better informed of this King's Reign, let them read his Life written by that excellent and learned Lord Herbert.

Sir Tho. Offley of Cheshire, bred a Merchant Taylor in London, whereof he became Lord Mayor; in his Mayoralty he began the custom of Night Bellmen. He was the Zacheus of London, for his high Charity, bequeathing the half of his Estate (being

46. *A most useful Compendium.*

ing 5000 pound) to the poor, though he had children of his own ; yea he appointed that 200 L. (left to his Son *Hen.*) should be taken out of the other half, and imployed to charitable uses. Mr. *Hugh Offley* Leather-Seller, Sheriff of London *An.* 1588. gave 600 pound to the City to put forth young men. Mr. *Rob.* Brother to *Hugh* gave 600 pound for 24 young men in *Chester*, whereof 12 were Apprentices. On the first of these I suppose these Rhimes were made:

*Offley three dishes had of dayly Roast,  
An Egg, an Apple, and the third a Toast.*

Feasting himself moderately, that he might feed others by his bounty.

*Miles Coverdaile* of *Yorkshire*, became an *Augustine* Fryer, but afterwards quitting that profession, he went into *Germany*, he laboured greatly in translating the Bible, and writing other books. He was made D.D. at *Tubing*, and returning into Eng-

England was made Bishop of Exeter, by K. Edw. 6. An. 1. Mary he was deposed, though saved from Martyrdom, by the mediation of Fred. King of Denmark : being enlarged he went over into Germany, whence in the Reign of Queen Eliz. he returned into England, but not to Exeter. He was one of those that solemnly consecrated Matthew Parker Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth : He dyed 1588. and lies buried in St. Bartholomews behind the Exchange, London.

Sir Christ. Wray Knight, was born in the Parish of Bedal Yorkshire, which made his Daughter Frances Countess of Warwick scatter her benefactions thicker in that place : His Ancestors came out of Cornwall, where his name is right ancient ; being bred in the Law, he was by Q. Eliz. made Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench ; he was moved with no fear but that of the Judge of the world ; he was *pro tempore* Lord pri-  
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vy Seal, and sat chief in the Court, when Secretary *Davison* was sentenced in the Star Chamber, concurring with the rest of the Commissioners to lay a Fine on him. His benefaction to *Magdalen* college in *Cambridge* was both bountiful and seasonable. This worthy Judge dyed *May 8th 1588.*

*Rob. Crowley* of *Northamptonshire*, bred in *Oxford*, confuted *Miles Hogheard*, who writ against the poor Protestants. He fled to *Frankford* in *Queen Mary's* days, and in the Reign of *Queen Eliz.* was made Vicar of *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate* *London*, where he lies buried, having dyed *1588.*

*Cock*, was in *1588.* a *Cock of the Game*, being the only man of note amongst the English, who fighting a Volunteer in his own Ship, lost his life, to save his *Queen* and *Country.*

Sir *John Howard*, of *Barkshire* Kt. Son to Sir *Rob. Howard*, soon after was created a Baron by *Edw. IV.* and Duke of *Norfolk* by *K. Rich. III.* as Kinsman, and one of the Heirs of *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Yerk* and *Norfolk*, whoſe Mother was one of the Daughters of *Tho. Mowbray*, D. of *Norfolk*. Soon after he loſt his Life in *Bosworth-Field*, in the quarrel of him who had given him his Honour. From him deſcended the noble and numerous Family of the *Howards*, of whom 4 Earls, viz. *Arundel*, *Nottingham*, *Suſſolk*, and *Barkshire*; and 2 Barons, viz. *Mowbray*, and *Eſcrick*, ſat in the laſt Parliament of *K. Charles I.* *Verſtegan*, the great Antiquary, will have their Name to be *Holdward*, Keeper of a Caſtle, or Truſt; and they have well answered unto their Name. Did not *Tho. Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, well hold his ward by Land, when in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* he conquered the Scots in *Flodden-Field*, and took *James* the 4th. their King, Priſoner? And did

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not

not *Charles Howard*, afterwards Earl of *Nottingham*, hold his ward, by Sea, in 1558, when the *Armado* was defeated.

*William Howard*, Son to *Thomas D. of Howard*, was by *Queen Mary* created Baron of *Effingham*, and made Lord-Admiral of *England*. He was one of the first favourers and furtherers of the discovery of *Russia*. He died 1548. whose Son

*Charles* succeeded his Father in the Admiralty; an hearty Gentleman, and cordial to his Sovereign, of a most proper Person, one reason why *Queen Elizabeth* reflected so much upon him. The first evidence he gave of his prowess, when the Emperors Sister, the spouse of *Spain*, with a Fleet of 130 Sail, passed the narrow Seas, his Lordship, accompanied with 10 Ships only, environed their Fleet, and enforced them to stoop Gallant, and strike Sail. In 88. at the first news of the Spaniards approach, he towed at a Cable, with his own hands,



hands, to draw out the *harbour-bound Ships* into the Sea. He was Commander of the Sea Forces at the taking of *Cadiz*, and for his good service there, he was made Earl of *Nottingham*. He resigned his Admiralty in the Reign of *K. James*, to the D. of *Buckingham*, and died not long after.

D. of *Medina Sidonia*, Admiral of the Spanish Fleet, *An. 88.* beholding *Mount Edgcomb* in *Cornwall*, that belongs to *Sir Rich. Edgcomb*, who at one time, for some good space, gave Entertainment to the *English, Spanish,* and *Dutch Admirals*, and many other Nobles at *Mount Edgcomb*, a square Structure, having a stately Hall affording a delicate sound, as one entreth it, a Parlour and Dining-Room, giving a large prospect both of Sea and Land: It is near *Plimouth*; the Ground about it being stored with Wood, Timber, Fruit, Deer, and Conies, sufficient Pasture, Meadow and Arable Land, Marle, Stone, &c.

and of an high situation. And this Medina was so much in love with it, was resolved to have it for his own possession in the partage of this Kingdom, which should have been in 88.

And here I think it very necessary before we proceed any further, to make a small description of this Spanish Invasion, called, *The Invincible Armado*; which put England into such a consternation, when it should have been invaded, in the Reign of Q. Eliz. 1588. viz. 150 Ships, some 1000 Tuns.

65 Galleons.

25 Terras, 500 Tuns.

19 Pinnaces, some 100 Tuns.

20 Carvills.

10 Fulvas, 6 Oars a piece.

4 Galeasies.

4 Gallies.

In all, 57868 Tuns.

2630	Pieces of Cannon.	118
	Engins	171
	Mariners	8650
	Soldiers	19295
	Gally-slaves	2808
	Volunteers	224
	Allowed Servants for the Can.	167
	For the Hospital	58
	Chyrurgeons	108
	Church-Men	108

All these Preparations of the Spaniards did not daunt, or diminish, but rather excite the courage of the Queen, who had also made ready a splendid Navy, well furnished with gallant Commanders, Sea-men, and Soldiers; and a Land-Army, where they lay encamped at *Tilbury-Fort* in *Essex*; there the Queen appeared amongst them on a white *Palfrey*, to their great encouragement. But when their Armado should have ingaged our Fleet, God Almighty took his own way, and raised such Storms and Winds, that their whole Forces were

all scattered and destroyed without fighting, very few of them escaping to tell the news in Spain to their Lord and Master, and their surviving Friends.

Now let us proceed to give an account of some memorable actions of noble Persons since that great deliverance.

*Tho. Stapleton*, born at *Henfield* in *Suff.* of a very good Family; he was bred in *New-College* in *Oxford*, and became Canon of *Chichester*, which place he quitted *An. 1* of *Eliz.* and having fled beyond the Seas, he became Catechist at *Doway*; which place he having discharged to his commendation, he was preferred *King's Professor* of Divinity in *Lovain*, and was 40 years together Undertaker-general against all Protestants. *Dr. Whitaker*, professor in *Cambridge*, experimentally professed, That *Bellarmino* was the fairer, and *Stapleton* the shrewder Adversary. He died, and was buried in *St. Peters* in *Lovain*, 1598.

*Edm.*

*Edm Spencer*, born in *London*, bred in *Cambridge*, a great Poet, who imitated *Chancer*: 'Tis said that he presented *Q. Elizabeth* with a Poem, with which she was so well pleased, that she commanded the Lord Treasurer *Cecil* to give him 100 *l.* and when he alleaged that Sum was too much, then give him (quoth the *Q.*) what is reason; but being delayed, he presented these Lines to the Queen.

*I was promised on a time  
To have reason for my Rhime;  
From that time, unto this season,  
I receiv'd nor Rhime nor Reason.*

Hereupon the Queen gave strict order for the present payment of 100 *l.* He was afterwards Secretary to the Lord *Gray*, Deputy of *Ireland*. He was an excellent Linguist, Antiquary, Philosopher, Mathematician; yet so poor (as being a Poet) that he was thought *fami, non famæ scribere*. Returning into *England*, he was

robb'd by the Rebels of that little he had; and dying for grief in great want, 1598. was honourably buried nigh *Chancer* in *Westminster*, the expence of his Funeral and Monument, was defrayed at the sole charge of *Robert*, first of that name, Earl of *Essex*.

¶ *Sir Walt. Raleigh*, born at *Budeley*, *Devonsh.* of an ancient Family, but decayed in Estate, and he was the youngest Brother thereof; was bred in *Oriell* College in *Oxford*, and thence coming to Court, found some hopes of the Queens favour; this made him write in a glass Window, obvious to the Queens Eye, *Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall*. Under which, her Majesty perceiving it, did write, *If thy Heart fail thee, climb not at all*. But his Introduction into Court, is said to have born an elder date, from the time he spread his *plush* Cloak for her Majesty to step upon over a wet place: Yet the wise Queen in rewarding him, made him

to purchase by pain and peril, as well as Complement, what places were bestowed on him. He seemed to be born to that only, which he went about, so dextrous he was in all his undertakings, in *Court*, in *Camp*, by *Sea*, by *Land*, by *Sword*, by *Pen*; witness in the last, his *History of the World*. Of his detractors, he was wont to say, If any Man accuse to my face, I will answer him with my Mouth; but my Tail is good enough to answer to such who traduce me behind my back. Yet such a Traducer there was, that subtle *Gondamour*, the Span. Ambassador to K. *James*, that never left his solicitations and intreagues with the King, till he procured his Decollation, which was done *Anno* 1618. Thus died this learned and honourable Person, never to be forgotten, so long as wise Men are living.

*John Bray*, Tenant to Mr. *Richard Carew*, carried upon his back, *Anno* 1608. at one time, six bushels of

D 5 wheat.

wheaten Meal, by the space, well near a butt length, and upon the wheaten Meal the Miller, a Lubber of above 24 years of Age. And

*John Roman*, the *Cornish Milo*, so used to Burdens in his Child-hood, that when a Man, he would bear the whole Carcase of an Oxe, and never tugged thereat.

*Tho. Sackwill*, Son and Heir to Sir *Richard*, (Chancellor, Sub-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and Privy-Counsellor to *Q. Elizabeth*,) by *Winifred* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *John Bruges*, was bred in *Oxford*, where he became an excellent Poet, leaving both *Latine* and *English* Poems of his composing to posterity: Then he became Barrister, and afterwards in his Travels was for some time prisoner at *Rome*; whence returning to the possession of a good Estate, he wasted the greatest part thereof; and afterwards being made (as is reported) to dance attendance on an Alderman of *London*, who had gained great



great Penny-worths by his former purchases of him, he was sensible of the incivility, and resolving to be no more beholding to *wealthy Pride*, he turned a thrifty improver of the remainder of his Estate. Others affirm that *Q. Elizabeth*, (his *Cousin-German* once removed) diverted the torrent of his Profusion, by her frequent admonition; after which she made him Baron of *Buckhurst* in *Suff.* sent him Ambassador into *France*, then into the *Low-Countries*, made him Knight of the *Garter*, and Treasurer of *England*. He was Chancellor of the University, where he entertained *Q. Elizabeth* with a sumptuous Feast. He was a person of so quick dispatch, that his Secretarys seldom pleased him. Thus having made amends to his House for his mis-spent time, both in increase of Estate and Honour, being created Earl of *Dorset* by *K. James*, He died in *April, An. 1608.*

*Tho. Bilson*, born in *Winchester*, was Bishop of *Worcester*, then of *Winchester*; as Reverend and Learned a Prelate as *England* ever afforded, witness his Works of *The perpetual Government of Christ's Church*, and of *Christ's descent into Hell*. The new Translation of the Bible was by King *James's* command ultimately committed to his, and *Dr. Smith's* (Bishop of *Gloucester*) perusal. He died *An. 1618*.

*Robert Smith*, born at *Mercate-Harborough*, Merchant-Taylor in *London*, Comptroller of the Chamber there, and one of the four Attornies of the Mayor's Court, gave 750 *l.* to purchase Lands for the maintenance of a Lecturer in the Town of his Nativity, &c. as appears by the Settlement. He died *An. 1618*.

*Sir Tho. Coventry*, born at *Croon* in *Worcestershire*, was eldest Son to *Sir Thomas*, Knight, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas. He was bred in, and Treasurer of the Inner-Temple

ple 1618. being first Attorney-General to K. *James*: He was afterwards made Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal; and 1. of *Charles* I. by whom he was created, *An. 4 Regis*, Baron *Coventry*, of *Alesborough* in this County. He enjoyed the dignity of Lord-Keeper fifteen Years, if it was not more proper to say, that Dignity enjoyed him. The Patent whereby he was created Baron, makes mention of his most worthy Services to K. *James*, and K. *Charles*; he died before the Civil Wars; never Lord-Keeper made fewer Orders which were afterwards reversed, his being firmly grounded on the consent of Parties.

In this year 1618, were executed at Tyburn 19 Pirates, and one *Garnet* a Jesuit.

And the destruction of the *Spanish* Army sent against the *Venetians*.

*Martin's* Fort relieved by the *Marques* *Schomberge*.

*Ebsham-Waters* (now *Epsom*) found out in a dry Season, the Water first ob-

observed ( in a Horse or Neats footing) run through some Veins of *Alume*, and are absterfve and sanative, being outwardly and inwardly taken.

Sir *Jo. Doderidg*, bred in *Oxford*, a general Scholar, was second Justice of the King's Bench; his Soul consisted of two Essentials, *Ability* and *Integrity*, holding the Scale of Justice with a steady hand. He is famous for the expression, *That as old and infirm as he was, he would go to Tyburn on Foot, to see such a Man hang'd, that should proffer Mony for a place of Judicature*; it being necessary that those who buy such Offices by whole-sale, should sell Justice by re-tale, to make themselves savers. He was commonly called *the sleeping Judge*, because he would sit on the Bench with his Eyes shut, a posture of attention. He died, leaving no Issue, *An. 1628.* and was interred in our *Lady's Chapel*, in *Exeter*.

*Tobias Mathew*, D. D. bred in *Oxford*, became Bishop of *Durham*, and at last of *York*: when placed there, he merrily said, *He wanted nothing but Grace*: he died *An. 1628*.

*Tho. Taylor*, born at *York*, and bred in *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, entered into the Ministry at 27 years of Age, continuing in the same at *Reading* and *London* 35 years; a pious and charitable man, and a painful Preacher: A little before his death he avowed, *That we served such a Master who covereth many imperfections, and giveth much Wages for a little work*. He died about 1628.

Note also, in this year 1628. *Dr. Lamb* was murdered in the City of *London*, for which the said City was fined 6000 l.

*Nath. Shute*, born at *Gigleswick*, *Yorksh.* and bred in *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, was an excellent Schollar, and solid Preacher, (at *St. Mildred-Poultrey* in *London*,) though nothing of his is extant in Print, save a Sermon called

called *Corona Charitatis*: He was an uncomfortable Preacher in one sense, in that he left no hope of imitation for such as should succeed him. He died *An.* 1638.

*Note*, There were four other Brothers to this *Nath. viz.* *Josiah*, Minister of *St. Mary Woollnoth, London*, *Robert* in *Linn*, *Thomas* in *Chester*, and *Timothy* in *Exeter*, all famous for Learning, and laborious Preachers.

*Sir Rich. Hutton*, born at *Perith, Cumberland*, of a worshipful Family, and bred in *Jesus College* in *Cambr.* diverted from Divinity by the importunity chiefly of *George*, Earl of *Cumberland*, became Barrister in *Grays-Inn*; and 'twas observed, he seldom or never took Fees of Clergy-men afterwards; being Recorder of *York* he was Knighted, and made Judge of the Common-Pleas, and continued, though his opinion was against *Ship-Money*, the King using to call him the *honest Judge*: he died, and was buried at *St. Dunstan's* in the *West*, *An.* 1638.

*Joseph*

*Joseph Mede*, born near *Bishop-Stratford, Essex*, wrote *de Sanctitate relativa*: he was a learned Man, good Preacher, and charitable to the Poor. From that place of Scripture, *Judges 3. 30. And the Land had rest eight Years*, he observed that that was the longest time of Peace that the Church of God enjoyed: And seeing the same lease of *Halcyon days* was expired in *England*, since *1. Elizabeth*, he did grievously suspect some strange concussion in Church and State, which came to pass accordingly. He was a *Millenary*, and was as much dishonoured by some *furious Followers*, as even *Aristotle* was by *ignorant Pretenders* to his Philosophy. He died *An. 1638.* leaving near *3000 l.* to *Christ's College in Cambridge*, where he was bred.

*Edm. Doubleday, Esq;* a man of great Stature, Valor, Gravity and Activity, attended *Sir Tho. Knevet*, *Novemb. 4. 1605.* when he searched the Cellar beneath the Parliament-House,

House, where they found *Guy Faux*, with his dark Lanthorn, in the dead of the *Night*, providing for the death of many next Morning. He was newly come out of the *Devils Closet*, (the inner Room where the Powder lay.) *Faux* beginning to bustle, Mr. *Doubleday* ordered him at his pleasure, up with his Heels, and there with the Traitor lay the Treason along the Floor, by God's goodness detected and defeated. *Faux* vowed that had he been taken in the inner Room, he had blown up himself and all the Company therein. Mr. *Doubleday* died *An. 1618.*

*John Moile*, born in, or near *South-Molton, Devon.* bred in *France*, where he became perfect in the Language, spent his youth in Military employments, and in his reduced Age, was made an Examiner in the Court of *Tho. Lord Burgley*, and President of the *North*: Afterwards, being Governour to the Lord *Ross*, he went to *Rome* with him, where that Lord was



was courted, and Mr Moile imprisoned in the Inquisition; the Priests in vain hacking at the root of his constancy, he continued 30 years in Prison, and died 1638. *et.* 81.

*Salkod*, a branch of a worshipful Family, bred beyond the Seas, either Jesuit, or secular Priest, coming over into England to angle for Proselytes, his line broke, and he was cast in Prison, whence being brought to King James, by his Arguments, (with a Benefice bestowed on him in *Somersetshire*;) he became a Protestant: he was not a little proud that the King was pleased to stile him the *learned Salkod*. See his true Character in the Book he writ of Angels. He died *An.* 1638.

*Benj. Johnson*, (whose Mother married a Brick-layer for her second Husband,) was bred in *Westminster-School*, then in *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, (being also honorary Member of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*;) where he continued but few Weeks  
for

for want of further Maintenance, being fain to return to the trade of his Father-in-Law, he helped at the new Structure of *Lincoln-Inn*, when having a Trowel in his hand, he had a Book in his pocket; some Gentlemen afterwards manumised him, freely to follow his own ingenious Inclinations: his Wit was *elaborate*, wrought out by his own Industry; he would sit silent in learned Company, and suck in (besides Wine) their several Humors into his observation; he was paramount in the dramatique part of Poetry, and taught the Stage an exact conformity to the Laws of Comedians; his Comedies were above the *Vulgar*, (which are only tickled with down-right obscenity,) and took not so well at the first *stroke*, as at the *rebound*, when beheld the second time; yea, they will endure reading, and that with due commendation, so long as either *Ingenuity* or *Learning* are fashionable in our Nation: He died *An. 1638*, and was buried

ried in the Abby Church of *Westminster*, under a small Stone, with this Inscription, *O rare Ben. Johnson.*

Sir Robert Carr, Son to *Thomas*, Laird of *Fumhurst* in the South of Scotland, (who being active for *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was thereupon forced to fly to *York*,) was born in this City. 'Tis reported that his first making at Court, was by breaking his Leg at Tilting in *London*, whereby he came first into the cognizance of *K. James*, who reflected on him, whose Father had been a kind of Confessor for the cause of the Queen his Mother; besides, the young Gentleman had a handsom Person, and a *conveniency of desert*; Honours were crowded upon him, made Baron, Viscount, Earl of *Somerset*, Knight of the *Garter*, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, &c. He was a good natur'd Man, doing himself more hurt than any Man else; but yet much harm to others, *viz.* Sir *Tho. Overbury* lost the favour of this Earl, by dissuading him

him from keeping Company with a Lady, Wife of another Person of Honour, to whom afterwards he was married, her first Husband still living, Earl of *Effex*,) and had a Child by her, a Daughter, who was afterwards married to a Person of Honour: but Sir *Tho. Overbury*, under a pretence for refusing to be sent Ambassador to *Russia*, was sent to the Tower, and his strict restraint encouraged his Enemies to practise his death, which was by Poison effected, for which divers were executed; the Earl had the sentence of death, which by *K. James*, contrary to his word, was never executed, but gave him a lease of so many years, as a pardon for his Life; though he was banished the Court, lived privately, even from the sight of his Wife, and in much sorrow and grief died, *An. 1638.*

In this year 1638. *Lewis XIV.* King of *France* was born, or rather *per ignotam & illicitam viam*, by that politick and governing Cardinal sent into

into the World to be a Plague to all *Christendom*, a spoiler and robber of his own Country, a troubler of the *Gallican-Clergy*, a great opposer of his *Infallible Holiness*, a severe and cruel Tormenter of the *Hugonots*, first eating and plundering their Goods by his Booted Apostles, (his *Dragoons*,) and then unmercifully abusing their Bodies, by Wounds, Irons, Whippings, Prisons, Famine, and Death it self, but without burial; which by us is never denied to any *Roman-Catholick*. He governs all his Vassals and Slaves, (that should be his Subjects) by his will, rigour, and injustice; and when they have got any thing for their own Family, the King's Officers take it for their Master; and there is no remedy for this general contagion. But yet let me inform you of one piece of good nature that is rooted fast to him, tho' he resists the Pope, he loves the Turk, and much condemns the Emperor for fighting against him; and the  
*French*

*French K.* has many times lately, assured his Brother, the Turkish Emperor, That he will divert all his Enemies, (that is, all Christian Princes) from invading his Countrey by his own powerful Armies. And pray do not think much of these his strange and extravagant expressions; for he hopes as there is but one *King of Heaven*, so there will be but one on *Earth*, and that must be a *French one*.

There was also in this year 1638. a many little Devils (called the *Covenanters*) in *Scotland*, gathered into a riotous Body, and chused *David Leisley* for their General, and solicited *France* for aid; (and though it took little effect,) yet you may learn that the *Scotch* were always great lovers of the *English*: Their Covenant consisting of 666 words, (the mark of the Beast) was set on Foot, and every one, willing, or not, swallowed it down by the help of labouring Preachers, the *Covenanters*. All this  
was

was but a preparative for their coming into *England*, which they did the next year; and according to their Covenant to settle the King in his Throne in Peace and Honour, and make him a Glorious King, which (contrary to their Covenant) by Perjury, falsehood, and selling his Person was accomplished in *an.* 1648. next to be observed, being a year full of wonder and horror: but before we give an account of that take notice there was four persons concerned in a Tumult in *Moorfields*, pretending to reform by pulling down Bawdy Houses on the *Easter Holidays*, who was sentenced and executed as Traytors, *May 9. 1638.* I wish the Mob in these our days were well informed of this late action. Now also in this year take in *John Lilburn* the Quaker, who was whipped at a Carts Tayle, in *Febr.* 1638.

*Anna 1648.* At *Preston* in *Anders-*  
*ness*, *Duke Hamilton* Aug. 7th. en-  
 tred *England* with an Army. Most  
 beheld him as one rather *cun-*  
*ning* than *wise*, yet rather *wise* than  
*valiant*; however he had Officers,  
 what did ken the geat of fighting,  
 as wool as any of oor Age. He would  
 accept of no *English* assistance:  
 Their Van and their Rear were  
 many miles asunder, and they met  
 the resistance of Major General *Lam-*  
*bert*, before they expected it. He  
 at *Preston*, gave the *Scotch Army*  
 such a blow as stunned it, though it  
 reeled on some miles more South-  
 ward into *Staffordshire*. Where at  
*Ulcester* the Duke was taken Prisoner  
 and utterly defeated; and afterwards  
 made a Prisoner in the Tower, and  
 then condemned and executed with  
 the Lord *Capel*, which is the next to  
 be taken notice of.

*Arthur Capel*, Esq; of *Hadham*  
*Hartf.* was by Ch. I. Created Baron  
 1641. after the surrender of *Oxford*,  
 he



he retired to his House, from whence he went to *Colchester*. His Loyalty to his Master was proof against all Batteries, and Sollicitations of his Enemies. He was sent Prisoner to the Tower by the Parliament (which was but indeed but a part of) the *Dom. Com.* He escaped from the Tower in Feb. but was retaken and sent back, and the next day an Act made for his Tryal, and being condemned, was beheaded 1648. undaunted on the Scaffold. Hence one alluding to his Arms (a *Lyon Rampant in a Field Gules betwixt three Crosses*) made these following Lines.

*Thus Lyon like Capel undaunted  
stood,*

*Beset with Crosses in a Field of  
Blood.*

He wrote a book of *Meditation*, wherein judicious Piety is discovered, he was Grandfather to this present Earl of *Essex*.

The Earl of *Holland* was executed  
: at the same time with this Noble  
: Lord *Capel* : and Duke *Hamilton*  
March 9th an. 1648.

And now give me leave to bring  
in a Murder, without any former  
precedent, and I hope none will be  
so wicked and horrid as to think  
of the like fact for the future. *Char.*  
the I. our Lawful and good King  
was taken from his own House at *Hol-*  
*denby* in *Northamptonshire*, and carried  
to *Childersley* (by *Cornet Joyce*) then  
to *Roxton*, *Hatfield*, *Windsor*,  
*Hampton Court*, this was done in *May*  
and *June*. Then the King escaped to  
the *Isle of Wight*, but stay'd not long  
before he was brought back: and  
*Jan. 4.* an Ordinance was engrossed,  
and read for the *Kings Tryal*, *Jan.*  
*20.* he was brought before the High  
Court of *Justice* (falsely so called) *22.*  
day the second time, *23.* the third  
time was brought before the said  
Court; the *27.* day sentenced to  
Death by that bold Traitor *John*  
*Brad-*

*Bradshaw*, the 30. day barbarously  
murdred at his own Palace door,  
betwixt 1. and 2. a Clock. So fell  
this Pious and Learned Prince, who  
will never be too much lamented,  
nor forgotten. This sad Subject  
would make a Volume, but that is  
not my intention; & there are several  
Tracts already written. That alone  
of *Dr. Nalson's* of the Kings Judges  
under *Phelp's* own hand is sufficient:  
and note when the King was mur-  
dered, *Sir Tho. Fairfax* was General,  
and *Oliver Cromwel* was Lieutenant  
General of the Army. The latter  
overruling, overawing, & overfool-  
ing the former, or else *Dr. Hammond's*  
Letter would have turned that vio-  
lent Torrent, which with him took  
no effect, but was altogether slight-  
ed, or unregarded, but would have  
converted any unbias'd person from  
doing or suffering to be done such a  
bloody and unjust Act, by so many  
impious Regicides. Then the above  
named false and confused Society

adjourned *Hilary Term.* *Febr. 6.*  
 the Kings Office voted unnecessary  
 and burdensome, the 7. the King's  
 body removed to *Windsor*, and there  
 interred under a small Marble Stone,  
 and so remains to this day, without  
 any show of Magnificence or Regal  
 Monument, (where I hope his now  
 dust will rest quietly.) But before I  
 close up this fatal year, let me produce  
 one little wonder. Note that in the  
*Hundred of Rockford Essex* an Army  
 of Mice suaved off all the Grass at  
 the bare roots, which withered to  
 Dung, was infectious to Cattle: the  
*March* following, numberless flocks  
 of *Owls* from all parts flew thither,  
 and destroyed them, and 68 years  
 before this year, happened the like  
 accident in the *Hundred of Dengy*  
 in *Essex*.

*Jo. Richardson*, Born in *Cheshire*,  
 of a most worshipful and ancient  
 Family, bred in the University of  
*Dublin*, where he was graduated  
 Doctor in Divinity, and was after-  
 wards

wards made Bishop of Ardagh in Ireland. In the late Rebellion he came over into England, a grave man and good Divine; verifying the Rule, *Bonus Texturius, Bonus Theologus*, for he carried a Concordance in his memory. The larger *Annotations*, especially on *Ezekiel*, an elaborate work, challenge him, in a great measure, for the Author. Our Bishop who had been relieved, had his bounty to bestow on others, and by his will bequeathed a considerable Legacy to the College of *Dublin*. He died *an. 1658.* aged 74.

*Jo. Cleveland*, Born at *Hinkley* *Leic.* (where his Father was Vicar) was Fellow in *St. John's College* in *Camb.* and *Advocate General* in the Garrison of *Newark*, a general Artist, pure Latinist, exquisite Orator, and eminent Poet. His lofty fancy may seem to stride from the top of one Mountain to the top of another, so making to it self a constant *champaign* and Level of continu-

ed elevations. He dyed an. 1658. and was buried at *College Hill Church*. Mr. *Parson* in his funeral Sermon forbore his praises, seeing such who knew him not would suspect them far above, whilst such as were acquainted with him, did know them much beneath his true desert.

In this year (58) *Dunkirk* was taken by the English, but not long after by the English, or by a few of the better sort of the English, sold to the French King, and surrendered into his hands, and 'twas such a Bargain for France, as England has had reason, and I am afraid ever will, to lament and be much afflicted for the loss of it; and a hard task it will prove to reduce it to the Crown of England.

In this year also being in July, Sir *H. Slingsby* and the Reverend and Pious Dr. *Hurt* was beheaded under the Tyranny of *Oliver Cromwell*: However he set up a High Court of Justice

Justice (called so then.) Dr. *Huit* was a very great and good Divine, and though *Oliver's* Daughter very much besought her Father upon her knees for his life (all was but in vain) however it was believed, that the Monster of mankind *Oliver* never enjoyed himself long after, for he was much troubled with Gravel, and a little after that, was much tormented with the Stone in the Bladder, and though Dr. *Bowl* set him on his head and his heels upwards, to remove the stone, and gave him some ease at present; yet he being return'd to his natural posture, and the Dr. into the Country with his Coach and Six, which *Oliver* had bestowed on him for his fees and attendance, the Stone pressed down again with that violence and force, and caused that horrible pain, and that pain a Feaver, and the Feaver brought that which took the insolent Usurper from his Protectorship, which happened Sept. 3. 1658.

Now let me desire you to accept of the Company of his Son *Richard* for a *Protector*: Though he staid but six Months at the Helm, the Sea (the Commonwealth of *Engl.*) grew very boisterous and sick, till *Richard* was spewed up, and outed of his Protectorship. And he wanting his Fathers Courage and Judgment, was outed accordingly; 'twas said, he had some kindness for *King Ch. II.* and was willing to shew it at that time, and help to restore him: but too many eyes were upon him, and his own want of experience, made all ineffectuall at that juncture of affairs; and the Government was put into other hands, as shall appear afterwards. This short-ruling *Protector* did very little in his half years *Reign*, only got together things necessary for his Fathers *Pompous* Funeral, which was upon *November 23. 1658.* This funeral cost so much, that all the *Tradesmen* and others concerned in it, were either



ther forced to run away, or hide themselves in some *Alsatia* ever after.

*Anno 1668.* In this year there were two *Easter* days, the one being in *April*, and the other on *March 23. 1668.* and the precedent year had no *Easter*. A thing to be noted, because 'tis to be found very rarely, either by looking forward or the days past.

This year also by instigation of the Parliament to the King, an Order was made to send the Earl of *Clarendon* out of *England*. He travelled to *Montpelier* in *France*, where he stayed some years, and then hearing the joyful news of his return, with excess of joy gave up the ghost: his body was brought into *England*, and interred in *H. 7. Chapel*, close by the Steps. He was the first Lord Chancellor under *Ch. II. James Duke of York* was married to his Daughter *Ann* at the Kings return into *England*: from whom are descended *Mary Our Gracious Queen*,  
and

and *Ann* Princess of *Denmark*. The first stone of the first pillar of the *Royal Exchange* was laid by *K. Ch. II.* in this year 1668.

*Anno* 1678. In this year the *Po-pish Plot* was discovered, and 18 persons were executed for the same: the chief of them was *Viscount Stafford*, beheaded at *Towerhill*. *Edw. Coleman* Esq; then Secretary to the *Dutchess of York*, his House search'd, and Papers seized (*October* the 1. day.) Wherein was found so much of moment and matter relating to the subversion of Religion and Government here established, and, as it appears by his Tryal at large in Print, he was found guilty, and was drawn, hang'd and quartered at *Tyburn*, avowing his innocence to the last: it may be, he expected a Pardon; for he was heard to say, There was no truth in Mortal Man; however, his Master was not sorry for his *Exit*, *tam cito*.

*Richard Langhorn* Esq; a Counsellor,

sellor, committed to *Newgate* upon the same account, and suffered after the same manner. *Mr. Staly* the Goldsmith in *Covent Garden*, for speaking some Treasonable words, suffered after the same manner. *Ireland* and *Grove* were also executed at *Tyburn*, and afterwards several Priests, as *Gavan*, *Whitebread*, *Oliver Plunket*, and others executed. Also *Harecourt*, and *Blundel*. In *Ox.* *Ld. Wil. Powis*, *Howard* Viscount *Stafford*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, Lord *Petre*, *John Lord Bellasis* surrendered themselves, are sent to the *Tower of London*, where Lord *Petre* dyed. Viscount *Stafford* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, and after some years, the rest by the bold Lord Chief Justice *Jefferies* (when all other Judges refused) was bayled out. Of whose character and carriage you may see more in 38. following.

In *Septemb.* in this year 1678. *Titus Otes* swears to his information before *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*. On the 28th.

28th. Dr. Tong, Kirby, and T. Otes discover the Plot to the Privy Council: For Tong and Titus there were assigned very good lodgings in *Whitehall*, a strong Guard, so many dishes of Meat, and a very considerable Pension; however it was not pleasing enough to Otes, for in *January* after, he tells the Lords in plain terms, that if they will not help him to more money, he must be forced to help himself; he was a man of a haughty spirit and great confidence; but his knowledge and honesty were best made known by his Narratives, and several examinations before the Lords and Commons; and at the Tryals and condemnations of several persons who suffered death, as you read before in this present year. And it was observed when he went before the House of Commons or any Committee whatsoever, when he had pump'd himself dry, he would tell them, his memory would not serve him

him any longer at that time; and then at the next time of his appearance, he would descend to the bottom of the Plot, and bring new matter every time to be registred for the belief of future Ages. But after some few months, there came in so many new Discoverers (finding good acceptance) into the *Plot-Office*, as did a little abate the reputation of the old ones, viz. *Dugdale, Badloe, Bolron, Mawbry, Comins, Allen, Dangerfield, Zeal, Boice, Prance, Jennings, Everard, Turbervile, young Tong, Smith*; Irish Evidences, &c. These would meet by couples or sometimes more, and upon some questions, interrogatories and debates that would arise amongst them, things of small matter of moment would be made great; and improbabilities made plain truths. Some pieces were made up and brought to perfection, and some laid by, being they could not be hammered out according to their intentions. For the

the King and Council finding out some of their designs in going too high in their discoveries, thought it high time to turn the torrent of their swift and ambitious proceedings, and so by degrees they dwindled away. And now I must bring to your memory, the most sad and strange murder of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, a Gentleman of a very competent Estate, and in Commission for the Peace in *Westminster* and *Middlesex*, was respected by the King, beloved by his Neighbours, for his Government in the Parish, and his many works of Charity largely and freely distributed to the poor and distressed, in *St. Martins* in the Fields. Being wanting four days from his House in *Harts-horn Lane*, a great noise and rumour there was spread abroad, and great search made for him, but to no purpose, till *October 21.* 6. days after his absence, one *Broomwell* a Baker, and another with him a Blacksmith, both  
of

of St. Giles in the Feilds, coming by accident into Primrose-hill, two miles distant from his own House, they found his body in a sitting posture in a small Ditch, and his own Sword run through it, his Hat and Gloves laid not far from him: the two persons abovesaid gave notice to the Neighbourhood, &c. No Actors in this Murder as yet could be discovered, The King. (Car. II.) was pleased to issue out a Proclamation promising a pardon and 500*l.* to any that should come and make known this bloody fact; this reward of 500*l.* put some heat into Mr. Wrenn, who applies himself to Bedloe, and tells him one Miles Prance a Silversmith in Prince's Street was wanting, and he believed he was one of the Murderers of Sir Edmundb. Godfrey. These two agreed to divide the 500*l.* and Bedloe presently sets up for a discoverer, and informs the Privy Council against Prance, who being taken and carried before the King and Council,

owns

owns himself guilty, and was committed to *Newgate*. After a little time he denies it, and said he knew nothing of the murder. The King sends for *Prance*, and took him into his Closet, and told him, if he would tell him the truth, he would pardon him; if otherwise he should certainly be hang'd (these words I had from *Prance's* own mouth) upon which saying of his Majesty, *Prance* upon his Knees told the King what he had at first confessed to the Council was true, that he was guilty with the rest, naming *Robert Green*, *Henry Berry*, *Laurence Hill*, that they murdered him by the *Watergate* in *Somerset-House*, carrying his body into *Dr. Goden's Chamber* for five days. Then they put his Body into a Chair, and *Prance* and another were the first that carried him away, they set him down in the Piazza in *Covent Garden*, then two others took it up, being two Priests, *Kelly* and *Fitzgerald*,



*ald*, and carried it to the *Saboe*, where they left the Chair amongst the buildings, and *Green* brought a Horse, whereupon his body was set, and *Hill* behind it, the two Priests on each side to guide it: thus they carried it to *Primrose-hill*, and left it upon that spot of ground, where it was found. Thus far this relation came out of *Prance's* Mouth to the writer hereof several times, and he would needs carry me one day to *Primrose-hill* to shew me the place where the body was left. Those that are not satisfied with this, let them read his first and second Narrative, which give more particulars, and more at large.

But let us look back to see what the Coroners Jury did; *super visum corporis* two judicious Chirurgeons, Mr. *Skelhorn* and Mr. *Cambridge* gave in their Opinions, that Sir *Edmund-bury Godfrey* was murdered, his neck being broken, and beaten also upon his

his breast with some obtuse weapons, and upon this and some other particulars the Jury brought in their verdict *Murder*, but the Murderers then was not discovered. Now let us return to *Prance*, and take notice of his first Confession, and the effect of it. *Green*, *Perry*, and *Hill* were all apprehended, examined, and committed to *Newgate*, and at their Tryal, upon *Prance's* Oath and Evidence against them they were found guilty of the murder of *Sir Edmundbury Godfrey*, and upon *Feb. 8. 1678.* were executed, all living and dying Papists. Now observe in all this, his own Sword that was thrust through his Body, was never mentioned as the cause of his death, for if that Sword had been made a party by the Owner, it would have equalized the Romances of *St. Denis* and *St. Winifrid*. Now remember also that *Kelly* and *Fitzgerald* the two Priests were at the murder,

and

and they would have run Sir *Edm.* through with their own Sword, in *Somerset-House*, but the other Homicides would not suffer them; saying, the Blood would be a means to discover them. And the abovesaid Mr. *Fitzgerald*, soon after the murder, said, in the hearing of Mrs. *James*, then living in *Katherine-Street*, That the PAPISTS had murdered Sir *Edmond* *bury Godfrey*, and that it would be their destruction. And when Mr. *Edward Coleman* heard of the same Murder, he struck his hand on his Breast, with these words, *Then we are undone.* And now to bring this relation to a period, I shall only add, That *Prance* always told me, for many years, That what he had so oft declared to me of that murder, was true; and that he would justify it to the last drop of his blood. And here we must leave him, being now turned *Protestant*, till 88, where you may find him a *Papist* again. But

But to proceed, the House desired the King to give *Bedloe* the 500 *l.* reward for his discovery, which *Mr. Wrenn* had, not long before, put into his head. *Capt. Bedloe* gets the Mony, but contrary to agreement of dividing it betwixt them, the *Capt.* would not give one crum of comfort to the *Wrenn*.

There were also, in this year, several Gentlemen, and others, imprisoned in the Country, and some brought to *London*, to see the *Tower*; but being they neither suffered death, nor were Fined, we shall pass them, and come to a year of more strangeness and wonder than this.

*Anno. 1688.* This year is ushered in with so much wonder, that if it be set down here for a real History, not one of a Thousand will believe it; however, it must be left to every ones own choice. Upon the great hopes of the Queen's conception the King orders some of the Bishops

shops to make an Order of *Thanksgiving*, in behalf of the King, the Q. and the Royal Family, upon occasion of the Queen's being with Child; which was performed accordingly throughout *England*.

Then followed, by the instigation of the Priests and Papists to the King, a Proclamation was procured for the reading a Declaration (*for Liberty of Conscience*) in all Churches and Chapels in *England*: This proved very unhappy to the King, in disgusting his best Subjects, the Church of *England*; nay, almost the generality of the *Non-Cens* did not approve of it: The *Romans* did use their utmost endeavours to promote it, knowing thereby their Religion would be introduced, and extirpate all but their own: the Quakers and Anabaptists did run with the stream; and *Will. Penn*, the Quakers chief Illuminator, was a daily Sollicitor to the King, and Father *Peters* his Brother

ther Priest, for *Liberty of Conscience.*

The King, or at least the Priests, being not satisfied, brought the King to put forth a second Declaration to the same purpose: All the Clergy (except some few ignorant, and Popishly affected,) stoutly refused to read the said Declaration. The Bishops also had a Conference about it, and not finding it consentaneous to their Consciences, but on the contrary, would open the door to let in all Heresies and Irreligion; and nothing should have been settled in England, but Slavery, Popery, and Poverty. The Archbishop of Canterbury, being Dr. William Sancroft, Dr. Kenn, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Whire, Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Lake, Bishop of Chichester, Sir John Inelanny, Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely

These

These seven Bishops, on the 8<sup>th</sup>. of June, applied themselves to His Majesty, by way of an humble Address, to let him understand, They could not safely, and with a good Conscience, suffer the Clergy in their several Dioceses, to read the said Declaration. The King enraged at this, the said Bishops were all sent to the Tower, and there remained Prisoners; their Crime being a pretended scandalous Petition to the King, To let him know they could not read the said Declaration, &c. And there they remained to the 15<sup>th</sup>. day of June, and then was called to the King's-Bench-Bar, and upon their own recognizance, upon 100 l. a piece was Bailed, to appear 14 days after; upon which day, being the 29<sup>th</sup>. of June, a Jury being sworn, the *Indictment* read, and argued on both sides by the learned Counsel for several hours, the *Verdict* was brought in *Not Guilty*, to the great encourage-

ment and comfort of good Christians, and for levelling the pride and insolence of the haughty Papists, and their adherents.

And now 19 days before this happy Verdict had delivered the Bishops from their Prisons; I suppose you expect to hear of another delivery, that is, what became of the Queen's Concept—: Now I must beg of you this favour, *to remember*, that if the Concept— was not *believed*, the *Birth* will be as little *credited*; however, we had it by *Tradition*, as Papists have most of their Religion, whether Articles of Faith, or matter and form of Worship; and so are imposed upon easie Believers: But if you will be so careful to go to find out the Pope's Infallibility; the inerrability of the *Roman Church*; the Supremacy of St. Peter's Successors; pardons for sin at a cheap rate; the exact time of blowing up the *Fire of Purgatory*; praying to Saints  
long



long since departed ; but a moiety of the Sacrament to the lay People ; worshipping of Images, *cum multis alijs* such-like *improbable Follies* ; after all your pains and enquiries, be forced to take all upon trust, and without any plain *mathematical demonstration*, sit down with an implicit Faith, and believe, as the Church believes, not contradicting their report ; for as there was a resolute party did believe, and did also publish it abroad, after the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey committed by others, he was his own *felo de se*, by sheathing his *own Sword* in his *own Body* ; yet how far that was congruous to reason, let the discreet man give sentence.

Now, after this digression, you may understand, that there was upon the 10th. of June, Anno 1688. (a day long before appointed; and very precisely too, for that purpose,) a Man-child brought forth into the presence

of many persons of great Quality, (but of the implicit Faith) Madam *Wicks* the Mid-wife, or Woman of Honour, being a knowing Artist, and well instructed in such affairs, gave to every one of her own perswasion a full and satisfactory account of the whole matter, from the very beginning to the end, That *He was the true product of the — forementioned conception*; and that God by the earnest intercession of the blessed Lady, had heard their Prayers, and granted their desires, in sending them a Son; and, indeed, they knew it was a Son, before the 10th. day of *June*, above-mentioned; now this tradition was handed about to the great, and indeed all places in *England*, by Letters, and otherways: And yet, for all this specious and gilded information, if you would certainly know the truth of this great *birth* and *state*, you will be forced to take their tradition, and believe it, as they believe it, be it true,

to or

or *not true*; yet, as I said before, every one is left to his own choice: For if this blind huddled business should have been acted more in the light, and in the presence of Her Royal Highness, the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and other persons of quality, of the *Princess's Religion*, it would have given full satisfaction to all, the now unsettled, doubtful, wavering, and ever-disbelieving Persons of *England*, and settled a firm belief upon future *Generations*.

The King, soon after great rejoicings, and illuminations for this new *Deodatus*, perceiving, at a distance, a great storm arising in the *East*, applies himself to raise several new Forces of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot; and sends to the *Earl of Tyrconnel*, then Governour of *Ireland*, for 4000 or more, of the *Irish* Foot, which was sent accordingly into *England*; very likely, and able, and war-like Men, and coming up to *London*, was very

well approved of by all the King's Officers, but the Inhabitants had a prejudice against them, for the *Irish* had got an ill name, and was not well spoken of; (though to do them Justice) in part of *London*, and in the City of *Westminster*, they carried themselves very civilly in their respective Quarters. Now it was observed by the Politicians of War, that these *Irish*, sent out of *Ireland*, from the adjacent parts of *Londonderry*, did so much comfort and encourage that City, as to make it hold out so long, and to that extremity; and if that 4000 so detached, had remained in *Ireland*, that City, in all probability and reason, had been either taken, or surrendered to the late King *James*; who in this Summer 88, had formed a Campaigne on *Hounslow-heath*, Horse and Foot, to the number of betwixt 16, or 18000. where we must leave them at present, in their Tents, with their several pieces of Canon, and take

notice how the King was equipping his Ships at Sea, to make a formidable Fleet, and made choice of the Lord *Dartmouth*, as a chief Officer to muster up his Seamen, for most of them had a great kindness for that Lord, who made it his business, and gathered up many Seamen, and after a little time manned out several Ships to Sea; but in this time the poor Seamen, being as it were spirited on board, and knew not what cause they were to fight for, they begun by degrees to consider, and at last take the boldness upon them to ask their Captains, upon what design they were upon, and who they must encounter withal. The Captains gave them such dark and ænigmatical answers, as gave them no satisfaction: Upon which some of the Ships whole Crew came upon the Decks, and, as one man, told their several Officers, That they would not fight for the *Papists*, but always

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stand

stand for, and maintain the *Protestant Religion*. Which unhappy news for King *James*, was carried to him by the Lord *Dartmouth*. The King was much discomposed with the hearing thereof, but made no great outward appearance about it at present.

The King's next design was to take off the *Penal Laws*, and *Test*, and for that purpose a *Parliament* was to be called to sit at *Westminster*; and many crafty Courtiers, being *Papists*, or so inclined, was, with suitable instructions, sent down into the several Countys and Burroughs of *England* and *Wales*, to prepare such Members as would throw over-board the *Test and Penal Laws* at one sitting; but this took as little effect as the former, for the King hearing by his Agitators in the Country, how that they could not make a party there prevalent enough to throw down the two *Bulwarks*, it so was ordered, that  
the

the designed *Parliament* never met together.

Then the King's Council, where Father *Peters* was always of the *Quorum*, put the King himself to examine those of his menial Servants, and those that held Offices under His Majesty, as the Great Seal, Privy Seal, Secretaries of State, Mr. Attorney, and Mr. Solicitor-General, the Gentlemen of the *Green Cloth*, and all the Officers in *White-Hall*, the Commissioners of the Customs and Fire-hearths; these, and many others, were all to give an account of their opinions of the *Penal Laws* and *Test*, and then being Closeted by the King, they gave in their private verdict in that place; if they would not condescend to take away the two aforesaid *Bars*, their Offices and Preferments was *ipso facto* taken from them. By this sly practice many Lords, and Gentlemen, and many other inferior Officers, was cashiered, and many of the red Let-

ter men substituted in their places : but in all this the King gained but little ground, for the number obliged, and the disobliged, were still equal.

Yet they would not let the King rest here, but they persuade him to closet all his Judges of *Westminster*, which accordingly he did, and found some of them according to his wish; the rest stoutly opposed, and was presently displaced, and some mean Lawyers, and mean Persons, but Papists, or popishly affected, mounted up into their seats, at the several Courts in *Westminster* Hall. By this project the King lost the hearts of his Subjects, for these new Judges were so mean in birth, some in breeding, some in learning, and all of them ignorant of the Law ; so that by their illiterate practice the Law was quite buried. For Sir *John Maynard*, that old Serjeant of the Law, told King *William*, That if His Majesty had not  
come,



come, as he had out-lived many good *Lawyers*, so he should have out-lived the *Law it self*: And the reason was plain, for these new erected Judges, did all agree in this maxime, That any penal, or statute Law, whatsoever, and though made and confirmed by the three Estates, yet the King, by vertue of his Prerogative Royal, had power to dispence with it; and what is that dispensation, but by the arbitrary will and pleasure of the Prince, all Laws are abrogated, and all penalties thereof remitted. And the King taking these Judges opinion in this matter, for good Law, upon this false bottom, the King offered to admit, and many Zealots accepted places both Military and Civil, without taking the *Oaths* and *Test*, and every one under that circumstance is liable to pay 500 *l*. And hereby all Corporations was new transformed, Papists made Mayors and Aldermen, • Governours of the • Forts and Castles, Cap-

Captains at Sea, Colonels, and other Officers of Land-Forces. *Obadiab Walker* set up some few weak Profelytes at *Oxford*, in despite of Authority; and, indeed, the Tempest did arise higher, for *Magdalen College* refusing to admit some persons by *Mandamus* from the King, contrary to Law, and the Statutes of their College, were ejected themselves, viz. *Dr. Hough*, *Dr. Fairfax*, &c. *Magdalen College* at *Cambridge*, had also part of the storm; for not admitting by *Mandamus*, whereby *Dr. Peachel*, then *Vice Chancellor*, was suspended, *ex beneficio*, during the King's pleasure, being then either *President*, or *Master*: Some Clergy were also preferred to Bishopricks, viz. *Dr. Parker* to be Bishop of *Oxford*, *Dr. Watson*, Bishop of *Bangor*, *Dr. Cartwright*, Bishop of *Chester*, by the King's Dispensation, not taking the Oaths and Test. By these examples you may plainly perceive, that

that the Law was perfectly buried. Not omitting the Reverend *Henry Compton*, Lord Bishop of *London*, who was by an arbitrary, and unjust sentence, suspended, *ex officio*, contrary to the Canon and Civil Law; and *Dr. Sharp*, Dean of *Norwich*, and Vicar of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, was silenced from Preaching, without any form of Law; but indeed was willing to obey his *Ordinarie*, and so ceased *pro tempore*, in his Ministerial Function.

In this Year also, the Pope was pleased to send over into *England* his *Nuncio*, Count *Dacela*, a *Venetian*, a man of great Abilities, and a comely Person, being very graciously received by the King, and highly treated by the Courtiers, well respected by the Ladies of the greatest qualities, and by the ignorant Bigots admired and adored, and the more, by reason here had not been one resident among us for above a hundred years,  
be-

before this time ; for the Law is very severe both in receiving or treating any of that nomination : and if an act of Grace had not obliterated most Offences, that great Entertainment in the City of *London*, and several other miscarriages, by several persons of good note, had been deeply punished. These are the most remarkable passages which happened in this part of the year, being the latter end of *September*, and part of *October* ; and now see what follows after.

And for that purpose, pray recall to mind that I told you in some few precedent Pages, That the King perceived a great Storm arising in the *East*, and by this time it was got over the *Pampus* and the *English* Seas, and upon the *Downs*, and so was driven on all along upon our Coasts by *Dover*, and *Portsmouth*, and other Ports, till it safely alighted, or indeed arrived at *Torbay*, not many Miles distant from the City of *Exeter*, upon the

the 5<sup>th</sup>. of *November*; and though it was esteemed, and called a storm by some few, yet it was a most joyful and golden Shower to most People of *England*; and as that day was formerly noted under God's great Mercy and Goodness, to deliver us from destruction intended, by that horrid *Powder Plot*: This day now will make *England* truly sensible, that by the same infinite goodness, we are made free from the slavery of Popery, Arbitrary Government, and many other imminent Judgments, which would undoubtedly have fallen upon us.

And now let me tell you what this happy and joyful arrival was, and first it produced that *Magnanimous, Heroick, Noble, Undaunted, Martial and Victorious William Nassau, Prince of Orange, and Stadtholder of Holland*. The Forces that landed with him were as follow, viz.

Foot 10692. Horse 3660. In all  
14352.

Ships, being Men of War, of the second and third rate, 65. Flyboats 500. Pinks 60. Fire-ships 10. In all 635.

This Fleet and Army, through the coldness of the late season of the year, their long Voyage by adverse Winds, upon the Sea, and perhaps the Prince's first intention to have landed in another part of the Kingdom, had sustained some loss, and was much wearied and weakned, and many was sick, yet was forced to wade through the Water, to some considerable deepness, at their Landing. After which the Prince was pleased to march to Exeter, for his head Quarters, the whole Army being there, or very near it, and it being a large and plentiful City, sufficient Provisions was made for the Prince, and all his Forces; the Prince stayed there some Days, expecting hourly, with great  
im-

impatience what Nobility, Gentry  
Gentry and other Forces would re-  
sort to him, and join with his Army:  
after some few days, before his  
hopes was quite withered, there ap-  
peared in his Royal Presence, the  
Lord Colchester, the Lord Cornbury,  
&c. Colonel Godfrey and others;  
and by degrees several other Lords  
and Gentlemen, who carried along  
with them very good and effectual  
men, to augment the Army; and  
as the Prince advanced, his Army  
increased. This news came present-  
ly to King *James* from the first land-  
ing, who was daily and hourly pre-  
cisely informed of their several  
Movements and Advances toward  
what places. But the main design of  
the Prince was believed by all  
for *London*, which fell out accor-  
dingly.

The King in the juncture of these  
affairs was in great amasement; for  
some of his Army, nay some of his  
Life-

Life-Guard had deserted, and went over to the Prince; yet the King trusted to his Army, especially to the *Irish*, the rest being *English*, some *Scotch* and some few *French*, being all mustred together with several Trains of Artillery drawn out of the *Tower*; and in a Martial manner marched away on the Roads towards their Enemies: the Prince likewise doing the same in hopes to encounter with them after a little marching; but in his marching, the Prince was pleased to put forth several Declarations, whereby the end and intentions of the Prince's coming into *England* with his Army was fairly and clearly discovered to the people, and with such satisfactory reasons therein inserted, that all on a sudden the people desired his Royal presence, especially in *London* and *Westminster*, both being places convenient to turn the Tyde of Affairs, if there had been any occasion. Within six days the  
Kings



Kings Army was marched to *Salisbury*, the chief Rendezvous, the Princes Army being about 20 or 30 miles distant from them; and there happened betwixt several of their Parties and Forlorn-hopes some small encounters and skirmishes, but very few taken or slain of either side; the Kings Army or at least the main Body lay still at and about *Sarum*; the Princes Army drawing nearer to that place, insomuch that the King daily expected a Battle; but on a sudden the Scene was changed; for a Rumour only coming to the King, that the Prince's Army was ready at hand to fall upon his, the King forthwith without calling a Council of War, or any other consideration, left them in great hast and disorder, and returned to *London*: the Army being thus deserted by the King; whether for want of a good Cause, for the love they bore to the Protestant Religion, or their good will and

and opinion for the Prince of *Orange*. Besides, an Order given to the Earl of *Feverham* for their Disbanding, the great expected Battel was ended before it begun, the Kings Army flying away, or at the best easily retreating, when no enemy pursued after them ; it seemeth they had read or at least heard of Mr. *Hobbs's self-preservation*.

This supposed terrible Army being removed, leaving the Roads very clear and quiet, for the Prince's Horse to march at their leisure, and come for *London*, which by easie Marches in few days was accomplished, to the great joy and rejoying of *England*. But before his Highness would arrive at *White-hall*, to prevent disorders by tumults or otherways, which might have been raised by the *Romanists* and other disaffected persons residing, and busying themselves in and about *London* and *Westminster*, he was pleased to send three or  
more

more Lords to the King, that he would be pleased to withdraw his person, and his Guards to *Windsor*, or any other place, where his Majesty should make choice of. And withall upon the word of a Prince his Majesty should be secured from all fear and danger. This message came to the King about 11. or 12. a Clock in the Night, which being delivered, the King presently prepared himself, and withdrew into *Kent*, with a party of his Guards to *Rocheſter*. This was his first leaving *White-hall*, *December 10th*, and going to *Feversham* in *Kent*, was retaken and brought back to *London* in great state, and rejoycing by his Subjects, and the Prince did appoint some of his own Guards, half Protestants and half Papists, which latter went to Mass with him, and had liberty to go where he pleased; the Guard being charged by the Prince to that very purpose. The Priests  
thinking

thinking themselves in a snare, (which indeed did of right belong to them) made the King very uneasie, and perswaded him to go away a second time, which was done 18. *Decemb.* and going into *Kent* with his Guards which the King himself commanded, took shipping with a party with him, dismissing his Guards; whom by gratuities he requited, and so sailed into *France* without any disturbance. Now let any indifferent and unbyassed person judge if the King was forced by any rough or unmannerly means or actions to leave his Kingdom, being upon 23. of *December*. His *Queen* with her new found out Relation went away from *White-hall*, upon *Decemb.* 9. accompanied with Count *Dada*, Father *Peters* and some Ladies of Honour, and Gentlewomen to wait upon her person, with good store of Household-goods, Jewels and Treasure; and also landed safely in *France*,

France, where the French King was pleased after his compliments passed, to provide for her according to her Royal quality.

The King going away, as I told you upon the 18. day. Upon the same day the Prince entred into St. James Palace: his whole Army marching with him increased by this time to above 20000, and being very much wearied by their long marches, and the winter Season, was all (except sufficient Guards) sent into winter Quarters, into the adjacent Counties, but especially *Southwark, Westminster* and the Suburbs were filled with sufficient numbers of them.

The Army being thus provided with Quarters, the Prince was pleased to assemble a General Council consisting of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Gentlemen, and Lawyers, in which Assembly the Prince was desired to send out his several Precepts to all Counties, Cities and Borough-Towns,

Towns, in *England* and *Wales* : these precepts was directed to the several Coroners in their respective Counties (for at this time the Sheriffs of most Counties were not settled) and as these Coroners, so the Mayors and Sheriffs of Cities and divers Corporations were required to give notice to all in their several Jurisdictions at certain days prefixed, and at such places as they should judge convenient, and there to make choice of Able Persons, and Gentlemen of known integrity, to appear such a day at *Westminster*, in the two Houses of Parliament, which accordingly was performed, and received the *Nomination* of a *Convention*.

But before this meeting, the Prince was pleased to send for over into *England* his *Royal Consort* *Mary Princess of Orange*; this *Convention* after some weeks, taking into consideration the distracted and unsettled condition of the Nation, wanting

a Head, and power to restore the said Nation into its pristine Glory and Safety, by the advice of the best Lawyers and Statesmen, and by search of many former Precedents, wherein it did plainly appear, that in all reason, this Convention so generally chosen by the consent of the Commons of England, might be stiled the *Parliament of England* to all intents and purposes. And accordingly, under that denomination, all matters of State, and concerns of the Publick, were transacted.

And taking into their consideration the departure of King *James* out of the Kingdom, after many arguments *Pro* and *Con.* it was agreed, that by such departure out of the Kingdom, without any compulsion, but his own free accord, he had absolutely *abdicated* his *Kingdom*; and it was absolutely necessary, the Crown should be conferred on the next lawful *Heir*, which was, without any further

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ther arguing, adjudged to be *Many*  
*Princes of Orange.*

Nevertheless the Parliament, wisely searching into the State of the Kingdom, into what great dangers it was relapsed, both by reason of open Enemies and seeming bosom-Friends at home, the Devilish Intreagues of that deadly hater of Christians, and almost all Mankind, *Lewis* the *French King*; for preventing these mischievous designs now on Foot against *England, Scotland* and *Ireland*, it was Voted by Both Houses of Parliament, *Nemine contradicente*, that the Prince of Orange should be invested in the Crown, with his Lady, and so made King and Queen of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, with all other Dominions thereunto belonging, and they were immediately Proclaimed at *Whitehall-Gate, Temple-Bar*, and the *Royal Exchange*, with the usual Solemnities, and with great signs of



of rejoycing and satisfaction to all sober People; and then Proclamations were sent down into all the Counties of *England* to the same purpose, which was performed with great joy and alacrity, as appeared by their many Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and several other demonstrations of gladness: they would take up several Sheets of Paper if they were to be fully mentioned in this small Treatise; and for the Coronation of this blessed Pair, it falls not under my figure. Yet I hope the Readers Patience will hold out till *April 11th*, in the next ensuing year, where in other Writings he may be sure to satisfie himself in the truth of the whole Proceedings.

*Scotland* knowing very well all the several transactions of *England*, and being well approved by them, take the same measures, and tread in the same steps, calling together the States of the Land, being the Nobility, Gentry, and other Degrees

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amongst them, and being assembled, were likewise named a *Convention*, and afterwards a *Parliament*, who presently addressed themselves to our King, and humbly beg'd his Protection, and Proclaimed *William* and *Mary* their *King* and *Queen* according to the *Scottish* Custom, and after a little time came to *London*, tendering their Crown by Commissioners to their Majesties, which was accepted very graciously.

Poor distressed *Ireland* however, the major (but in the genuine sense) the better part thereof, would have willingly and chearfully followed the former Examples of *England* and *Scotland*, but the Commands of the late King *James*, the crafty Projects of the *French* King, the sly Perswasions of the *Irish* Priests closely and hourly made—and applied to the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, then Lord Deputy, or at least Governour of *Ireland*, he also hoping by his not submitting to gain great Honour and Preferment;

Preferment; if not the whole Country for his own proper use and benefit; but therein he might easily perceive his errour, for *Lewis* that aspiring Monarch had design'd it long before to be annexed to his *Flower de luces*, but the poor *Irish Harp* would have caused but doleful Musick to the *Hibernians*; yet a melodious tune to the *wooden shoe'd French*, which would presently have bin dancing in that Country; however the reasons before mentioned, made *Tyrconnel* so obstinate, that with what Forces, and that little Courage he was possessed of, to defend and preserve *Ireland* for his two Masters: what the event was, some few years will tell you, however this light you shall have at present, that things proved quite contrary, after several Conflicts and Battels, to his expectation.

But let us return into *England*, and there behold how many potent Enemies the King had secured in several

ral Prisons for the security of Their Majesties Persons, and the Kingdoms Welfare, Peace and Happiness, viz. *George Jefferies* Baron of *Wem*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, the Earl of *Peterborough*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, the Lord *Castlemain*, the Lord *Preston*, the Earl of *Feversham*, the Lord Chief Justice *Wright*, Baron *Jenner*, Sir *Edward Hale*, formerly Governour of *Dover*, and after Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; and let *Miles Prance*, the Silver-Smith, a timely Discoverer, have the honour to be taken at *Gravesend*, with a false Pass, and there committed to Prison by the Secretary of War, when he intended to pass the Seas. There were many more persons of high and low rank taken into custody, but by reason their Deliverances or Trials hereafter will make them more publick, I shall at present omit them all, except *Dr. Obadiah Walker*, the Profelyte-maker at *Oxford*, who was sent

sent to the Tower of *London*, but not amongst the Records to make search for the place of Purgatory; but foretell his own fortune, either by calculating his Nativity, by the often Singing of his *Ave Maria*, or numbing his Beads at their appointed Seasons, whether by day or night: but let *Obadiab* rest, being accounted but one of the small —

There were also in this Juncture of time many persons secured in several Counties of *England*, always having an eye and great care of the *Red Letter-men*, and of those hot-headed-persons that took places of Trust and Commissions from the late King *James*, never regarding the *Penal Laws* and *Test*; the Priests likewise were apprehended as soon as discovered, yet not many, for knowing their sins to be of a dark colour, they would not abide the reckoning, but went off with the next Oars.

Also about this time the King was vigilant over his Army that served  
G. 4. under

under the late King *James*, not suffering any of them at present to come for *London*, especially in any great Parties, but sent them into several Parts and Counties of *England*, by degrees modelling of them a new; first breaking the old Regiments both of Foot and Horse, &c. and then formed them into new Bodies, so as to take away all suspicion of their disloyalty to their King, which perhaps was unjustly cast upon them; however by this honest Stratagem of War, all the known *Papists*, and those that appeared disaffected to the King and Government, were quite cashiered; and then the King was so well satisfied with the remaining part, that they were sent to *Whitehall*, and took their Guard-days in the same manner (as they had formerly) part of that Army which came out of *Holland*, being of the Guards there, were either all, or in part, removed from that Station.

By

By this time the Reader may be pondering with himself, that there is an absolute necessity for great Sums of Money, not only for defraying the charge of the Fleet that brought the King and his Army over into England, but likewise the vast expence and charges which our *English Fleet* and Army had brought upon the Nation; and these two Fleets and two Armies united, and all to be paid by one Master, would in a short space of time rise and multiply to an incredible account.

The Parliament taking this and other matters of the like nature, being of great concern, into their consideration, after mature deliberation, Voted several Sums for that purpose to be raised, *viz.* by additional Excise of Ale, Beer, some small Branch of the said Revenue, being ready to drop down, was by a new Act reunited, also a Land-Tax at 12 *d.* per Pound was Enacted by Parliament; the Customs and se-

veral other Duties belonging to the Crown, were by the said Authority, confirmed and settled upon the King and Queen.

The Affairs of the Kingdom now being in a hopeful way of Settlement, as so small a time had bin allowed for so great a change, and new modelling both of Persons and Offices, the King and Parliament in all matters very well concurring; the King was pleased amongst other of his favours and clemency, to declare he would stand by, and defend the *Protestant Religion*, the Church of *England* as by *Law established*, to his utmost power against all opposers whatsoever; and withal care should be taken for the *Non Con's*, and differing Opinions, the Kings gracious pleasure being thus published, made all his Subjects to be filled with joy, admiration and liberality to that degree, that the Citizens of *London*, of their own accord, proffered to lend the King what Money His Majesty pleased,



pleased, and almost in an instant, great and vast Sums of Money were brought into *Guildhall*, and that Citizen thought himself the most happy which was the first leader; and brought the biggest Bags; for which at present, they were very willing to accept of the Kings word for their several securities.

The King by this time, being the latter end of *March*, having got into possession some money, but that which equalized, or rather exceeded it, the affections of his People; would have bin very happy together by his peaceable Reign over his Subjects here in *England*, had not the Rebels in *Scotland* and *Ireland* by the fair promises of Rewards and Preferments of the late King *James* and *Lewis* the 14<sup>th</sup> of *France*, bin instigated, and hurried into Arms and bloody Wars against this King *William*; so that both *Scotland* and *Ireland* wanted his assistance, and being willing and ready, the King resolved

solved to reduce them both to his obedience; but this Year being drawn to its period, and my figure to be out of date, because I will not leap into another, but conclude my *Eighty Eight*, a Year full of Wonders and Changes, yet in hopes it will be the introducer of *England's Glory*, and do verily believe, that future Generations will call it happy, because it restored *Our Lives, Religion, Laws and Liberty*, and I desire it may make us all truly thankful to him who was the beginner and finisher of so great and good a work.

By this time the Reader may give this account, that any man of reason being 58 years of Age in this Year of Jubilee 1688. may demonstrate and make it plainly appear to others of younger dates, that he has lived under Eight Governours and Governments, *viz.* In the Reign of King *Car. I. Car. II. James II. William and Mary*, and is truly called  
*Monarchy*

Monarchy, then under the power and Tyranny of two persons Regal-wise, in respect they were single persons, and had the power of Calling and Dissolving Parliaments, making War and Peace, to condemn or save guilty Malefactors, Robbers and Rebels; and indeed *Oliver's* power did much exceed that Authority which King *Charles I.* did take upon himself; yet this *Oliver* and his short-Reign'd Successor *Richard*, wanted the Crown, the Royal Title of a King, and were content to enjoy the Nomination of *Protectors*, with this addition upon the Great Seal of *England* inscribed, *By Divine Providence, &c.*

He then was under the arbitrary will and disposal of Parliaments, ends and pieces, formerly called the *Rump Parliament*, which in the last eight Years of King *Charles I.* were the sole Lords and Rulers of *England*, raising War against their King, and likewise great Funds of Money, which was  
also

also raised by imposition of the first Excise of Ale and Beer in *England*, and not only publick but every private House paid for all the Beer they brewed and consumed; the Butchers in all places paid so much for a Cow, or Heifer, a Bull or Ox; so much a Calf, and also for Sheep; and six pence in the pound for all Woollen Cloth that was made and sold; and there was an imposition upon Salt, and several other things in this Nation. This *Domus Communis*, for brevities sake *Dom. Com.* Voted down the House of Lords, called the Upper House, and Voted themselves the Supream Power of the Nation, and this was performed by an intrinsic vertue, and an occult quality latent in their unknown Prerogatives, their Ordinances were more efficacious than our Acts are in these days.

A blind Order from a beggerly Committee would fetch up a Delinquent, put him into Prison, take his Estate,

Estate, and no Appeal to be made, but at *Goldsmiths* or *Haberdashers-Hall*, and there your composition was made upon such hard terms, that the poor *Cavalier* was forced to sell part of his Estate to save the rest, and this punishment was inflicted upon those that out of a Principle of Loyalty took up Arms in defence of their Prince and Country; let us pass by the two *Aping and counter-seit Kings*, *Oliver* and his Son and Successor *Richard*; only tell you, that the former would whip a Parliament out of the old House in a moment, and because he would have an able Parliament, he caused his own men, as well Troopers as Officers, to be chosen Members thereof.

Let us not forget *Barebon's* Parliament, that zealous *Leather-seller*, who was taking care by bringing his Bills into the House to extirpate the Family of the *Stewarts*, *Root and Branch*. How he came by the name of *Praise-God-Barebones*,

*God-Barebones*, is uncertain, but some of the Family has informed me, that the Constable and Watchmen of *St. Martins Ludgate* were his Godfathers: however I am in hopes, that before he departed this life he repented of his bad actions, and for the *Act of Grace* did truly Praise God, or else, *Fare ill Barebones*.

Then a *Committee of Safety* was appointed to regulate and govern this poor tossed Commonweal, much distempered, and so much out of Order, that this new-formed Commissioned Company knew not how to behave themselves in their New Corporation, only made some small offers of Reformation, and of settling a firm peace to their simple and ignorant Admirers; put out their new lights, seeing they could proceed no farther, every man dissolved his own individual body, and retreated into the old *Dom. Com.* and there stayed till General *Monk* came out of *Scotland* for *London*, and played a new Game

Game with them, and made the lawful King, *Charta Dominatrix*, to rule over all the rest. These last four *Miscellanies Hotchpotch Gallinawsky Governments*, at least so called, must be denominated *Democracy*, being a furious and confused Government of the uncertain and dissatisfied People of *England*, this last Page had been omitted, not falling under my figure, but it gave clear demonstrations how to bring in 48 and 58. Their dark actions being discovered in these intervals, I judged they might seasonably in this place be interposed. And now Reader, having brought thee, according to my promise, under the figure of 8 to the year 1688, I leave thee there, and bid thee Meditate on what was acted therein, and heartily wish that the remembrance of that 88, may admit no

**FINIS.**

An.

## APPENDIX.

**R**eginald Pole, Born at Stover-  
 ton Castle in Staffordshire, was  
 second Son to Sir Richard,  
 Knight of the Garter, and nearly re-  
 lated to King Henry 7. His Mo-  
 ther Margaret Countess of Salisbury,  
 was Niece to King Edward 4. and  
 Daughter to George Duke of Cla-  
 rence; He was bred in Corpus Chri-  
 sti Colledge in Oxford, preferred  
 afterwards Dean of Exeter, Henry  
 the 8th. allowing him a Pension, sent  
 him beyond the Seas. He studied  
 at Padua, conversed much with the  
 Patricians of Venice, and in fine, be-  
 came a perfect Italian, and could  
 not be prevailed upon by the King,  
 or his friends, to return to England,  
 whereupon his Pension was with-  
 drawn, living afterwards in a Vene-  
 tian



*tian Monastery.* He attained great Credit for his Eloquence, Learning and good Life. It was not long before he was made *Deacon Cardinal*, by the Title of *St. Mary in Cosmedin*, by Pope Paul the 3d, who sent him Ambassador to the Emperor and French King, to incite them to War against *K. Henry the 8.* He afterwards retired to *Viterbo in Italy*, where his House was the Sanctuary of the *Lutherans*, where he himself became a *racking*, but no *through-paced Protestant*, infomuch that being appointed one of the three Presidents of the Council of *Trent*, he endeavoured to have *Justification* determined by *Faith alone*; during his living at *Viterbo*, he was taxed for getting a *Bastard*, which *Pasquil* published in Verses affixed to his Pillar, that Blade being made of all tongue and teeth, would not stick to tell where the Pope trod his holy Sandals awry. Yet he had some Relation to the Beast in the *Apocalypse*, in that under the

the name of *Pasquil*, there has been a *Successive Corporation* of *Satyrists*. After the death of *Paul 3.* *Pole* was at Midnight in the Conclave chosen to succeed him, the refusal whereof under the notion of a *Deed of Darknes*, was by the *Italians* lookt upon as a piece of dulness in our Cardinal: next day expecting a re-election, he saw *Julius* the 3d. his professed Enemy chosen in his place, yet afterwards, he became *alterius Orbis Papa*, when made Archbishop of *Canterbury* by Queen *Mary*. He was a person free from Passion. His youthful Books are full of the flowers of Rhetorick, whilst those of his old age are dry and dull. He died a few hours after Queen *Mary*, *Novemb. 17. 1558.* at *Lambeth*.

*Sir John Cavendish* Knight, born at *Cavendish* in *Suffolk* (where his name continued untill the Reign of King *Henry 8.*) was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*, *anno 46 Edw. 3.* he died a violent death, *an.*

5 *Ricoh* 2: on this occasion, *J. Ram*, Priest contemporary with *J. Straw* and *Wat. Tyles*, advanced *Robert Westbroome* a Clown to be King of the Commons in this County, having 50000 Followers, these for eight days together, in savage sport, caused the Heads of Great Persons to be cut off, and set on Poles to kiss and whisper in one anothers ears; Chief Justice *Cavendish* chanced to be then in the Country, to whom they bare a double Pique, for his honesty and learning; besides, they had heard that *John Cavendish*, his Kinsman, had killed their Idol *Wat. Tyler* in *Smithfield*, whereupon they drag'd the Reverend Judge, with Sir *John of Cambridge*, *Prior of Bury*, to the Market-place, and there beheaded them, whose innocent blood remained not long unrevenge'd by *Spencer* the warlike Bishop of *Norwich*, by whom this Rascal Rabble of Rebels was rooted and ruined.

*Leonard Maw* was born at *Rendlesham* in *Suffolk* (antiently the Residence of the Kings of *E. Angles*, where King *Redwald* kept at the same time a Communion-Table and Altars for Idols) was Master of *Peter-House*, then of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and in five years disengaged that Foundation from a great Debt. He was Chaplain to King *Charles* whilst he was Prince, and waited on him in *Spain*, by whom he was made Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, a good Scholar, grave Preacher, mild man, and gentile in his deportment. He died in 1638. and left some of his Estate to Mr. *Simon Maw* of *Epworth* in *Lincolnshire*.

Sir *Fulk Grevil*, Kt. Son to Sir *Fulk* Senior of *Beckam-Court Warw.* was bred in *Cambridge*. He came to Court, backt with a fair Estate in the Reign of Queen *Eliz.* He was a good Scholar, and a great friend to learned Men. Bishop *Overall* ow'd his Preferment chiefly to him, and  
Mr.

Mr. *Camden* tasted largely of his liberality. His Studies were most in Poetry and History, as his Works do witness. King *James* created him Baron *Brook* of *Beauchamp Court*, as descended from the sole Daughter and Heir of *Edward Willoughby*, the late Lord *Brook*. He was murdered 1608. by a discontented Servant, who conceived himself not soon or well enough rewarded, first wounded his Master mortally, and afterwards dispatched himself. He lieth buried in *Warwick Church*, under a fair Monument, whereon he is stiled, Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*, Counsellor to King *James*, and Friend to Sir *Phillip Sidney*, dying unmarried, his Barony descended on his Kinsman, *Robert Grevil*, Lord *Brook*, Father to the Right Honourable *Robert Lord Brook*.

*Thomas Morton* was Son to a famous *Mercer* (reputed the first in *York*) and allied to Cardinal *Morton* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was bred

bred in York-School (with that Arch-Traitor *Guy Faux*) and afterwards in St. *Johns* College in Cambridge, and (for his merit) was chosen Fellow thereof; before eight Competitors, commencing D. D. He made his *Position* on his second Question contrary to the expectation of Dr. *Playford*, replying upon him with some Passion, *commovisti mihi stomachum*, to whom *Morton* replied, *Gratular tibi, Reverende Professor, de bono tuo stomacho, carnabis mecum hac nocte*. He was successively preferred Dean of Gloucester, Winchester, Bishop of Chester, Coventry and Lichfield, and Durham. The Foundation which he laid of foreign Correspondency with eminent Persons of different Perswasions, when he attended as Chaplain to the Lord *Evers* (sent by King *James* Ambassador to the King of Denmark, &c.) he built upon to the day of his Death. In the late Long Parliament, the displeasure of the House of Commons fell heavy upon him, partly for

sub.

Subscribing the Bishops Protestation for their Votes in Parliament, partly, for refusing to resign the Seal of his Bishoprick, and baptizing a Daughter of *John Earl of Rutland* with the *Sign of the Cross*; two faults which compounded together in the judgment of wise and honest men, amounted to an high innocence; yet the Parliament allowed him 800 *l.* a year (a proportion above his brethren) for his Maintenance, but the Trumpet of their Charity gave an uncertain sound, not assigning by whom, or whence this sum should be paid. Indeed the *Severe Votes of Parliament* ever took full effect, according to his observation who did Anagram it, *Voted Outed*. But their merciful Votes found not so free performance, However this good Bishop got 1000 *l.* out of *Goldsmiths-Hall*, which afforded him support in his old Age. He wrote against *Faction*, in defence of three innocent Ceremonies, and

H

against

against *Superstition* in his Treatise called the *Grand Impostor*. Many of the Nobility deservedly honoured him, but none more than *John Earl of Rutland*, to whose Kinsman, *Roger Earl of Rutland*, he had formerly been Chaplain. *Sir George Savil* civilly paid him his purchased annuity of 200 l. He died at *Easton Manduit* in *Northamptonshire*, the House of *Sir Henry Yelverton*, aged near 98.

*George Paling* born at *Wrenbury* in *Cheshire*, was bred a Merchant in *London*, Free of the Company of *Girdlers*. We may call his Benefactions, *The golden Girdle of Charity*, for with our Saviour, *He went about doing good*. To *Wrenbury* he gave 200 l. to purchase Lands for the relief of the Poor. For building of an *Alms-House* in and about *London* 900 l. To *St. Johns College* in *Cambridge* 300 l. To the Hospital of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark* 50 l. To the Preachers at *St. Pauls Cross* 200 pounds. To-  
ward



ward a *Chime* in *Bow-Church* 100 pounds. To six Prisons in and about *London* 60 pounds. To *Brasen-Nose* College in *Oxford*, two Scholarships, to each yearly 4 pounds. To the College of *St John Baptist* in *Oxford*, two Scholarships of the same value. To *Christs-Church-Hospital* 300 l. To the Church and Poor of *Wrenbury*, to buy them Gowns 70 pounds. He died 1608.

*James Pilkington* D. D. of an Ancient Family, before the Conquest, (when the chief of them then sought for) disguised himself a *Thresher*, has for his Motto, *Now thus, now thus*, in Allusion to the Head of his Flail, or to himself embracing the safest condition for the present. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and fled an. 1. of *Marie* into *Germany*, where he wrote a Comment on *Ecclesiastes*, and the Epistles of *St. Peter*, after his return he was made Bishop of *Durham* 1558, and nine years after the *Northern* Rebels came to *Durham*, and

to the *English Liturgy*, the Bishop had fared no better if they had found him; when the Rebellion was suppress'd, the Bishop commenced a Suit against Queen *Eliz.* for the Lands and Goods of the Rebels attainted in the Bishoprick, as due to him: but the Parliament interposing on special consideration, *pro hoc tempore*, adjudg'd them to the Queen, and after eight years of the Rebellion he died in peace.

*John Eafelay*, of most honourable Extraction, bred in *Cambridge*, was Dean of *Canterbury*. He was the first Clergy-man who carried Tidings of the *English Crown* to King *James*. He reduced the Court of *Trinity Colledge* to a spacious and beautiful Quadrangle, and added a stately new Court at his own expence of above three hundred pounds. He died 1618.

*Richard Rich* Knight, well descended, was Solicitor to *Henry 8.* upon his Deposition chiefly, Sir *Tho.*

*More*

More was beheaded. Under *Cromwel* he was a lesser Hammer to knock down Abbies, some of which stuck (justly) to his fingers. By *Edm. 6.* He was made Lord Chancellor of England, being an opposer of *D. Dudley*, he resigned his Office by prevention, having got a fair Estate at *Lees Abby* in *Essex*, whereof he was Baron. He died in 1558. being direct Ancestor to the Right Honourable *Charles Rich*, now Earl of *Warwick*.

*Richard Mulcarter*, of ancient Extraction, was born in *Westmorland*, and bred in *Kings College* in *Cambridge*, afterwards in *Oxford*. He was chosen the first Master of *Merchant-Taylor's School* in *London*, where his Scholars profited so well, that the *Merchant-Taylor's* intended to fix him, as his Desk, to their School, till Death should remove him: this he perceived, and therefore gave for his Motto, *fidelis servus, perpetuus asinus*; but after twenty five years,

he was made Master of *St. Paul's* School. Such was his Discipline, that the Indulgence of Parents, rather increased than mitigated his severity on their offending Children. He was *plagiosus Orbilius*, and (which qualified the matter) *unpartial*: Amongst the many excellent Scholars which he bred, Bishop *Andrews* was most remarkable: At last, quitting the place, he became Parson of *Standford-Rivers*, and died very aged, Anno 1578.

*William Wilford*, born nigh *Plimouth*, was a valiant and successful Seaman: After the *French* had by a suddain Invasion burnt several hundreds of Houses in *Plimonth*, on that side of the Town called since *Britain-side*, he took 40 Ships on the Coasts of the *Britains*, and burnt as many at *Penarch*, repaying the *Monfieurs* in their own Coin. He died in 1508.

This

This brave exploit was done in the Reign of *Edw. IV.*

Sir *John Popham*, of most ancient Descent, was born at *Huntworth* in *Somersetshire*; when a Youth, he was stout, and well skill'd at Sword and Buckler, and wild enough in his Recreations: Afterwards he applied himself to a more profitable *Fencing*, the Study of the Common-Laws, wherein he became Eminent. He was preferred the Queen's Attorney, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of *England*. He deposed upon his Oath, in open Court, at the Tryal of the Earl of *Essex*, 1600. That he had been violently detained at the Earl's House, by his Military Men there assembled, which some conceived tantamount to an Imprisonment. Note the rarity of the precedent. He cut asunder the knot of Northern Robbers, and others, with the Sword of Justice: He represented effectually to King *James*,

the inconvenience of frequent Pardons. He used *exemplary Severity* against Malefactors (shunning the dangerous Rock of *cruel Mercy*,) whereby the Lives of many Thousands were preserved. He died *an.* 1608.

*Thomas James*, born in the *Isle of Wight*, D. D. and Keeper of the Library of *Oxford*, was a Member of the Convocation held with the Parliament of *Oxford*, I. Car. where he made a *motion*, that some might be Commissioned to peruse the *Manuscript Fathers*, in all *English Libraries*, for detecting Popish Editions. He was Sub-Dean of *Wells*, and died 1628.

*Sir Will. Monnson*, Kt. of an ancient Family in *Lincolnsh.* was made Vice-Admiral in *av. primo Jac.* (*Sir Richard Leveson* Admiral,) by whose diligence and valour, Trading was killed on the Coasts of *Portugal*, and a Carack of 1600 Tun taken, which had in her 300 Spanish Gentlemen

lemen, and amounted to the value of 1000000 Crowns of *Portugal* account; though the Marquess *de Sancta Cruce* lay hard by with 13 Ships, and all were secured under the Command of a strong Castle; in the *Dispute*, the *Syllogisms* of *Fire* and *Sword*, which were used by the *English*, (tho' the *Premises* were opposed with the best *Spanish Logic*,) were answered by the Opponent, with a fair *concession*. In the conclusion, the Goods gotten in the *Caract* might be valued, but the Good gained thereby, was inestimable; for henceforward the *Spanish* beheld the *English* with admiration, and quitted their Thoughts of Invasion. This worthy Knight died, according to the best computation, in 1608. The Family still Flourisheth with a very large and plentiful Estate of 6000 *l. per Annum*, at *Burton*, near, (or as some call it under) *Lincoln*.

F I N I S.





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